The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Revolt Against Don Carlos in Spain.

Food Riots in India.

Disgraceful Proceedings in Paris and Versailles.

Gambetta Assaulted.

FRANCE.

A Chance for a Duel.

PARIS, June 11.—MM. Schoelcher and Testelin went to-day to the office of *Le Pays* newspaper on behalf of ex-Mayor Clemenceau, who was delegated by the Republicans to demand reparation for a violent article published in that journal. The editor, M. Paul De Cassagnac, was absent, but has since announced that he will make a public statement to-morrow.

Disgraceful Proceedings.

PARIS, June 11.—A large and excited crowd assembled at the Western depot to-day at the time for the departure of the Deputies for Versailles. M. Gambetta was greeted with cheers and hisses. The Police attempted to disperse the throng, handling them roughly in some instances. M. Lefevre, a Deputy of the Left, was arrested, but subsequently released. A tumult arose, and Gambetta was again insulted. The police cleared the railway station and occupied it the entire afternoon.

In the Assembly M. Bazo demanded an enquiry into these riotous proceedings, which the Government promised to institute.

On the return of the deputies to Versailles Count St. Croix struck Gambetta across the face with a stick, for which he was promptly arrested.

During the session this afternoon the excitement among the members became intense, and parliamentary business was much impeded.

A Municipal Council Suspended.

The Municipal Council of Bordeaux has been suspended for having permitted a public demonstration of hostility to the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political.

LONDON, June 11.—Lord Kensington, Liberal, has been returned to the House of Commons without opposition.

The International Congress at Brussels.

In the House of Commons to-day Bourne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question from John Simon, said the draft of the code sent by the Government of Russia for the consideration of the Congress upon international law, soon to assemble at Brussels, relates to the exercise of military authority in an enemy's county, the distinction between combatants and non-combatants, the various modes of warfare, reprisals and treatment of prisoners. Bourke added that the British Government had not yet decided whether it would send delegates to the Congress.

Dunbar City has returned Herschel Monk, Liberal, to the House of Commons.

Petition from Laborers.

In the House of Commons to-day Gladstone asked leave to present a petition to Parliament signed by 86,000 laborers, asking for an assimilation of the county and borough franchise.

SPAIN.

Revolt Against Don Carlos.

PARIS, June 11.—A dispatch from the Spanish frontier says that numerous bands in the Basque provinces have revolted against Don Carlos, demanding peace. Don Carlos has ordered that upon capture they shall be shot.

Affairs in the North.

LONDON, June 12.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from the North of Spain says: Gen. Concha and staff have left Logrono for Tudela. Thirty thousand national troops are marching to the Amezcoas Valley. The Carlist army under the command of Gen. Dorregarray now numbers 24,000 men.

INDIA.

Food Riots.

LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch from Calcutta says: The riots in the district near Darjeeling are directed against the exporters of food. The rioters were chiefly in unarmed bands and availed themselves of the excitement caused by their demonstration to plunder a number of stores, and several of the rioters were killed. The Government Commissioner has sent troops to the scene of disturbance and to prevent a recurrence of the riots. Two hundred thousand persons are being relieved in Mosafferpore, where the suffering, already great, is increasing.

CUBA.

Insurgents Captured.

HAVANA, June 11.—The insurgent Colonel's Betancourt, Jeminez and Rajas were captured in the bay of Jiguey. They were passengers on board a bark from New York, which vessel they left in the Bahama channel in a boat. They brought correspondence and commission to the insurgents, which were thrown overboard before their capture. They refuse to disclose the nature of their commission.

ITALY.

The American Pilgrims.

ROME, June 11.—The American pilgrims today paid a visit to Cardinal Borromeo, who distributed among them copies of a medal especially struck by command of the Pope in commemoration of the pilgrimage. The Holy Father has deputed Signor Rossi, a distinguished Italian archæologist and author, to accompany the pilgrims on their visit to the temples and other monuments in ancient Rome.

AUSTRIA.

International Sanitary Congress Postponed.

VIENNA, June 12.—The International Sanitary Congress has been postponed until January 7th, 1875.

THE CAPITAL.

The Nomination of J. C. Bancroft Davis Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1874.

Patents.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day decided to report adversely on applications for an extension of the following patents: Tanner carbrake, Andrew Atwood's car wheel patent, also the three sewing machine patents of Wickerman, A. B. Wilson and Ackers & Fitthousen.

Fort St. Philip Canal.

The Committee on Transportation to the Seaboard considered the House Fort St. Philip Canal bill to-day. There were six members present, and Messrs. Conkling, Sherman and Johnson were absent. The vote stood at first three against three, the ayes being Messrs. Windom, West and Conover, and noes Messrs. Norwood, Davis and Mitchell. Subsequently Conover withdrew his vote, leaving the committee two for and three against the canal. This action becoming known to the Louisiana delegation, they asked a hearing before the committee to-morrow, which Senator Windom has accorded.

Sanborn Contracts.

Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill repealing the provision of the law of 1873, under which the Sanborn contracts were made, and revoking all existing contracts. The amendment proposed by the committee is to strike out the section prohibiting members of Congress from acting as agents in such cases, the law already in existance covering the subject and prescribing penalties for its violation.

Mail Service to China.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices has been directed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to secure a semi-monthly transmission of mails between the United States and China.

Nomination Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of J. C. Bancroft Davis as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire from July 1st, 1874, when the resignation of Hon. George Bancroft will take effect.

CHICAGO.

The Abolitionists' Reunion.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Abolitionists' reunion continued its session to-day, and this evening the time was occupied by the relations of experiences of underground railroad conductors and agents, and by reading several historical and biographical sketches The meeting will probably adjourn to-morrow.

Holiday Proclamation.

Mayor Coburn to-day issued a proclamation asking the citizens to observe the 24th inst. as a holiday, and inviting them to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Custom House and Postoffice on that day.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate Solving the Finance Problem.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1874.

Petitions, Etc.

Mr. SCOTT presented a remonstrance of merchants of Philadelphia against the passage of the twenty-ninth section of the pending tariff bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to admit free of duty articles intended for the International Expedition. The bill was passed.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of workingmen of Pennsylvania asking for the restoration of the ten per cent. duty on iron and steel, and for free banking. Referred.

Courts in Utah.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Judiciary Committe, reported favorably and with an amendment the House bill in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah. Placed on the calendar. The amendment proposed by the Senate Judiciary Committee is to strike out the seventh section. This section provides that the common law of England, as it is defined and modified by the courts of last resort in those States of the United States where common law prevails, shall be the rule of decision in all courts of Utah so far as it is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and existing statutes of said Territory.

The Alabama Contested Election.

The resolution to pay Sykes, the contestant for a seat in the Senate from Alabama, was called up, the pending question being on a motion of Mr. Hamilton (Md.) to insert $6,500 as the amount of compensation. Rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. Carpenter's amendment to insert $3,000. Rejected by a rising vote.

Mr. SARGENT demanded the yeas and nays.

Pending the call Mr. CONKLING gave notice that when in order he would submit an amendment providing for the amount of the actual expenses of the contest incurred by Sykes and Spencer, the sitting member, the accounts therefor to be verified by the oath of those gentlemen, and to be audited by the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The Finance Bill.

Mr. MORTON moved that the pending and all prior orders be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the currency bill. Agreed to, and the report was read at length.

Mr. MORTON explained the report as taking away the monopoly feature from the national banking system, making banking free, etc. The theory of the bill, said Mr. Morton, is that a five per cent. bond will, by the 1st of January, 1878, be at par in coin, and that United States notes, being convertible into them, will also be at par; that in the meantime United States notes will gradually approciate from their present discount to par, and that this appreciation will be gentle and slow, not exceeding 3½ per cent. per annum, so that specie payments may be brought about without oppression to the debtor class or derangement of the business of the country. Should the theory of the bill not be realized, Congress will be in session when the time arrives for the conversion of the notes into bonds, and can by legislation relieve the country or banks from any contraction, derangement or evil resulting from this enactment. This bill has been prepared in a spirit of compromise, having in view such an expansion of the currency as may be necessary to meet the demands of the country, and at the same time bring currency by a gradual process up to par value.

Mr. SHERMAN said he thought the bill a fair compromise. Both Houses of Congress desired a gradual approach to a specie standard, and this bill would secure that end.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he desired to ask the Senator from Ohio and the Committee what knowledge they had of the condition of affairs which would exist in 1878, which would justify this step to specie payment—a step which they did not dare to take now. The Senate was asked to do a thing three years hence which it did not dare to do now, and who knew what the condition of affairs would be then?

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Massachusetts disclosed an opinion that the country could not return to specie payment in 1878. He (Sherman) believed the United States of America had the power and ability to redeem its notes in two years from this time.

Messrs. MORRILL (Vt.) and FRELINGHUYSEN said they would not vote for the report.

Mr. JONES said it seemed to him that this bill bristled all over with inflation.

Mr. HARVEY favored the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in favor of the report, and said he was surprised to hear men opposing it here to-day who a short time ago advocated the very features it contained. Those who had called the Senators on the side in Illinois had declared themselves in favor of specie payment.

Mr. THURMAN said if the passage of the bill would stop the discussion on the currency question and make people stop talking about what kind of money they were going to have, and go to work to eat it, it would do good, but he did not think it would have that effect.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the eighth section of the bill transferred the financial powers of this country from Congress to the speculators of Wall street and throughout Europe, and when the 1st of January, 1878, should approach, there would be a demand for the repeal of this section, because the country would see it could not stand up against the combined speculators of the world.

Mr. MORTON said the argument of the gentleman (Boutwell) was to the effect that a return to specie payment at any time would be ruinous to the country.

Mr. BOUTWELL denied that such was his argument, and contended that the country would gradually approach specie payment.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State Courts, and for other purposes, which was ordered printed and recommitted to the committee.

Pending the discussion on the conference report on the currency bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Soldiers' Home.

Mr. DURHAM introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home to sell the property belonging to the Soldiers' Home at Harrodsburg, Ky., known as the "Harrodsburg Spring property," on such terms as may be approved by the Secretary of War. Passed.

Judicial.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate bill supplementary to the third section of the act to divide Virginia into two judicial districts, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Washington Monument.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to suspend the rules and make in order to the Civil Appropriation bill an item of $75,000 for the Washington Monument. Negatived—yeas 148, nays 84.

Business on the Speaker's Table.

The House then took up the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: The Senate bill to change the time for holding Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Wisconsin at Oshkosh. Passed.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend section nineteen of the act of the 18th of August, 1856, to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. Concurred in.

The remainder of the bills on the Speaker's table were either left there on objection or referred to committees. Among the bills left there were the Senate civil rights bill, the bill for the incorporation of railroad companies in Territories, the bill for the extension of time to the St. Paul & Pacific Railway Company, the bill to relieve ships and other vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases, the bill supplementary to the Texas & Pacific Railroad bill, the bill to extend the time for the completion of the railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior, the bill to prevent "nazing" at the Naval Academy, the bill to set apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac for a national park, and the bill for the completion and location of a naval monument. None of these bills can be passed at the present session except by a motion for a suspension of the rules, which motion is now in order every day till the close of the session.

Sundry Civil Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It appropriates $28,627,713. The first paragraph in the bill was an appropriation of $1,645,507 for public printing and paper, including the cost of printing debates, with a provision that the wages of Government printers and binders shall not be above the average price of similar work in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) moved to strike out the last provision on the ground chiefly of the higher cost of living in Washington than in those other cities.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the motion.

After discussion extending over an hour and a half, the provision in regard to the wages of printers and binders was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. WOODFORD, after a brief discussion, the item to pay the widow of the late Mr. Medill his salary till the date of his successor's election was amended by allowing a salary till the end of this Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an item appropriating $7,000 to reimburse General O. O. Howard in his expenses for defending his official conduct as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Affairs, and spoke in advocacy of it.

The question was passed over informally in order to allow Mr. Garfield to find a law under which the item would be in order.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an item appropriating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out the civil service rules.

After considerable discussion whether the civil service reform is a humbug or not, the committee rose, and Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to make an amendment in order to cover into the Treasury any money now unexpended which had been appropriated for civil service reform so-called.

Pending action on the motion the House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

OHIO.

The Miners' Strike at Nelsonville.

The Places of the Strikers Supplied by Negroes.

The New Men Placed on Military Duty.

Picket Lines Thrown Out by Both Parties.

Bloodless Skirmishes Along the Line.

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—A special to the *Ohio State Journal* to-night from Nelsonville, prepared by a very reliable reporter, is as follows: About three hundred and forty colored men, most of them from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, arrived here about four o'clock this morning, having collected in Columbus by different routes last night. They were accompanied by twenty-one special policemen from Columbus. They passed the Nelsonville depot and proceeded directly to Longstreet's mines, half a mile below, but still within the village corporation, where they found everything quiet. They were immediately placed on military duty.

Arms were placed in their hands, and picket lines, encircling the territory, half a mile in diameter, rounding the entrance to Longstreet's mines, were established.

During the day the American flag has floated from Longstreet's works, where the new men collected. The camp lines have been marked down and colored men have been

Patrolling the Outskirts

all day with muskets and fixed bayonets, refusing admittance within the lines to all not endorsed by the operators or police. About twenty-seven are on picket duty around the hills in the rear of the works, and a reserved picket force is to be added at night. Three of the colored men missed the special train last night, but came down on the passenger train to-day, accompanied by James R. Spencer, who is at the head of the Columbus police force. When the train stopped at the depot several miners gathered about to speak to the negroes. The crowd followed again below town, and when Spencer and the negroes got off a shot was fired at them from a car step. The Sheriff happened to be near the man at the time, and arrested him at once. This is the only violent demonstration as yet.

During the whole day an average of about one hundred men, women and children in sympathy with the strikers have been collected just outside the lines at the Longstreet works, but they are not allowed to cross into the camp. Any one presenting himself for admission is promptly met by a bayonet. In town everything has been quiet to-day, and there have been no meetings at the works except occasional derisive remarks directed at the new importations. The negroes are a rugged set of men, and many of them have seen military service. A few of them are fresh from the Brooks-Baxter war in Arkansas. They express great determination, and those not on guard duty have been industriously drilling all day.

Among the operators within the lines are T. Longstreet, W. B. Brooks, W. B. McClung, M. T. Ales, and a representative of the New York & Ohio Coal Company. They express the greatest confidence that the negroes will stand by them either for defense or work, and the behavior of the colored troops seems to justify this confidence. The force fairly bristles with bayonets. They have two hundred and fifty muskets, with bayonets, United States belts and cartridge boxes complete; also one hundred navy revolvers, besides many smaller fire arms.

Mass Meeting of Miners.

At the mass meeting of Union miners yesterday, the demand of L. S. Poston for an increase of one hundred inches to the bushel was considered. The miners refused, but agreed to re ede from their basis of $3 per hundred to $2 87, which Poston accepted. During the strike Poston has not opposed the Union's demands, but he works but a few hands, and is not in the general conference of the operators.

What the Miners Say.

The miners say they are willing to treat with the other operators the same as with Poston, and that they have been so all through the strike, but the operators this afternoon emphasized their declaration that they will have nothing to do with Union miners at any price.

Sixty strikers have just arrived in procession from Carbondale, and four hundred are expected from Straitsville to-night.

Second Dispatch.

A second dispatch to the *State Journal* from Nelsonville says: John Putnam, Governor Allen's Secretary, arrived here this afternoon, clothed with full authority to act. He addressed a meeting of six hundred striking men this afternoon, laying down the law to them, counseling them to desist from encroaching on private property, and advising them that decisive means would be taken to suppress disorder. The miners disclaimed any intention of malice, and unanimously expressed themselves in this manner when a vote was taken. They also declared they would endeavor to control miners from other places. Putnam also informed the strikers that the Sill Guards of Chillecothe and the Lytle Greys of Cincinnati had been notified to hold themselves in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. Putnam visited Fort Longstreet this evening, and was introduced within the lines.

An Episode.

About seven o'clock this evening Thomas Ekert, President of the Nelsonville Union, came down the line near the Longstreet works, accompanied by twenty or thirty colored men, and addressed as many of the colored men as were within hearing, urging them to lay down their arms and join the Union ranks. The episode created some commotion, and one colored boy deserted. At the same time there was a sort of demonstration at another point in the line, the women taking part, but it was not serious. At eight o'clock not more than two dozen of those sympathizing with the strikers were visible from the Long street works, but about one hundred were collected half way between there and the village. The Sheriff of Athens county is in the lines, and the police force are deputized by him and he declines to call on the executive until there is actual violence. The operators are not in accord with him, saying there is danger of bloodshed before troops can arrive.

Third Dispatch—Midnight.

L. E. Johnson, city editor of the *State Journal*, who is on special duty for his paper at Nelsonville, telegraphs at midnight that the pickets on duty at Longstreet's mines have been fired on several times to-night and returned shots without injuring any one. Some of the colored men will be set to work to-morrow.

What time they will resume will depend greatly, we suppose, on the condition of trade.—*Greenville Argus.*

The Union miners have formed a picket line near the line of the colored forces, and no one is permitted to pass without explanations in detail.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 12, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, light rain, followed by clearing or cooler weather, winds shifting to southwest and northwest, and rising barometer.

The Rivers.

The upper Ohio, central Mississippi and lower Missouri rivers will rise.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 11, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 70; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 74; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 63; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 68; Fort Gibson, cloudy, thermometer 66; La Crosse, fair, thermometer 55; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 58; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 75; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 78; Nashville, cloudy, thermometer 81; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 54; Pittsburgh, clearing, thermometer 71; Shreveport, fair, thermometer 83; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 72; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 47; Vicksburg, clear, thermometer 86; Yankton, Dak., clear, thermometer 49.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Grand Parish Prisoners Released.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—To-day, on motion of District Attorney Beckwith, Judge Woods released Doras Lemoine, Prudhomme Lemoine, Oscar Gibbons, Thos. Hickman and Clement Penn, the Grant Parish prisoners, who were acquitted yesterday, on their own recognizances to appear when wanted for trial on new indictments which the District Attorney holds over their heads, the same in all respects as the one upon which they have just been tried, except the substitution of the name of some other dead Colfax negro for that of Andrew Tilgman for conspiracy, for whose untimely taking off these men have just been acquitted. The end appears distant, Mr. Whitaker, of the counsel for the prisoners, gave notice that he would to-morrow move for a new trial, and in case that is overruled, move an arrest of judgment upon constitutional grounds.

Lynch Law in Louisana.

SHREVEPORT, June 11.—Edward Lucas, alias Scott, a negro, was arrested to-day near the city for complicity in the Elliott murder. While being conducted to the town he was taken from his captors and hung by them for this murder.

UTAH.

A Conflict of Authority.

A Soldier Arrested by the Salt Lake Police.

The Jail Broken Open by the Military and the Prisoner Released.

SALT LAKE, June 11.—The police arrested a soldier last evening from Camp Douglas for disorderly conduct. This morning General Morrow demanded the surrender of the soldier, to be tried by the military authorities. The order was refused, and General Morrow ordered Capt. Gordon, with a detachment of cavalry, to the city, with orders to ask for the surrender of the soldier, and in case of a refusal, to release him by force. The surrender was refused, and the Captain proceeded to break open the jail and released the man, who is now in confinement at the military post. General Morrow some time since present ed the subject of arrest by the civil authorities of soldiers to the War Department, claiming that under the Articles of War soldiers are to be tried by the military, and not by the civil authorities. The Judge Advocate General of the army approved this view, and the Secretary of War directed General Morrow to act accordingly. No resistance was made by the city authorities.

Later.—In the case of the soldier arrested for assault on a citizen last evening, it is claimed that both citizen and soldier were intoxicated at the time, and that the arrest was made by a private citizen. The instructions from Washington in regard to the arrest and detention of soldiers by the Mormon authorities were printed in the papers here two days ago, and it is supposed that a test case is intended to be made of the occurrence to-day, and that the surrender of the soldier was refused for that reason. The soldiers were loudly cheered by the assemblage of citizens witnessing the release.

BELLAIRE, O.

A Would-be Murderer Comes to Grief—Laid Out While Drawing a Pistol.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BELLAIRE, O., June 11, 1874.

Mr. Hammond, an old resident of Bellaire, borrowed a pistol to-day, remarking that he would kill a man before dinner, and started to the wharf to find Mr. Lilly. While Hammond was drawing his pistol Lilly laid him out. He was carried home in a critical condition. B.

WEST ALEXANDER.

Horse Thieves at Work.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., June 11, 1874.

Last night thieves entered a field belonging to Whitham Bors, living near this place, and stole two horses belonging to them. There is no clue to the culprits whatever. G.

POLITICAL.

The Contest for the U. S Senatorship in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—At the meeting of the Legislative Committee to-day, Governor Howard made a speech, reiterating his determination not to be a candidate for the Senate, and asking his friends not to vote for him. Three ballots were taken, with the following result: Burnside, 43; Dixon, 27; Barstow, 20; scattering, 17.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT CONFERENCE

The Day—The Place—The Conference—President and Secretary—Proceedings—A Crusade Meeting Preachers Licensed, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1874.

Hot, hot, burning! It seems as if ten suns at least were condensed into one. Melting, wilting, withering. Oh, for a Chinese fan, or some kind of patent fanning machine, to keep one in some endurable proximity to zero. Have we one at Beaver Falls? Two hours since we left Allegheny City. The iron horse brought us slowly. Perhaps the intense heat had something to do with his rate of travel. We are here to attend a session of the Allegheny District Conference. Dr. Nesbit presides, and Rev. J. W. Kessler is Secretary. Twenty-four travelling ministers are present, several local preachers, and quite a number of laymen.

The question as to the best method of raising displinary collections was thoroughly discussed. The conclusion reached was that the card system should be used, and that the pastors give information to the people from the pulpit, and by circulating our literature.

Rev. T. Finley read an essay on the Province and Utility of the District Conference. It was an excellent performance.

At night a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the interest of the women's crusade. Rev. W. Lynch, of Beaver, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. A. Davidson, of Allegheny city, Mr. J. F. Dravo, of Beaver, and others. Some capital singing was done by the choir of the church.

Beaver Falls has no licensed drinking saloons. Local option prevails. The people say it is a grand success.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

This morning the Conference reassembled. After religious services reports were made of the spiritual condition of the several charges in the District. These reports were generally encouraging.

E. Bonsall, of Salem, Ohio; C. W. Bryan, of the same place; G. W. Loomis, of Beaver, Pa.; and J. Jackson, of Concord, Pa., were licensed to preach the gospel.

The following resolution after being ably and fully discussed was almost unanimously adopted: We recommend the young men now licensed to preach, if they shall propose to enter the traveling connection, to take, if practicable, a regular course of study in some one of our theological institutions.

The chair appointed under a resolution, W. A. Davidson, J. W. Kessler and Jonathan Gallagher, as a committee to examine candidates for license to preach at the next session of the conference; and W. Lynch, T. S. Hodgson, and J. F. Dravo, a committee to examine candidates for the traveling connection.

The local preachers of the District are recommended to organize themselves for systematic work.

The next session of the Conference is to be held at Columbiana, Ohio.

The present session has been very interesting—more than ordinarily so. The good people of Beaver Falls entertained the members of the Conference in a very hospitable manner.

Beaver Falls is a clever town. It is rather romantically located. It is noted for its manufacture of cutlery, and the deing this by the use of Chinese workmen. Of these there are about one hundred and seventy-five. They are a queer looking set of men, and they live in a strange way. Their quarters are uninviting. They need the presence of women. One of the interpreters has a wife. She is the only Chinese woman here. There ought to be at least one hundred more. The mortality among these Chinese workmen is alarming—one dies every month.

The Conference closed to-night, having spent a pleasant session among a very pleasant people. AMICUS.

BURIED ALIVE.

Almost a Living Death.

Two years since a family of Marseilles married their daughter, who had just turned of sixteen, to a young man of Salon, a town not far from their residence. After the wedding festivities the bridal pair set out for Salon, which they made their home. In the usual course of time a child made its appearance. The mother seemed in a fair way of recovery, when a violent hemorrhage supervened. A physician could not be immediately procured. The loss of blood had produced a swoon. When the doctor did at last come, he could only declare that the patient had passed away beyond professional skill. These incidents occured in August. The weather was unusually sultry, for that time of month and latitude. The medical man engaged the family to have the body interrred as speedily as possible. Six hours after her death the young mother was laid in her grave. Last week the widower acquainted his mother-in-law and her family that he proposed to marry again. She insisted that her daughter's body should be delivered to her, to be buried at Marseilles. He consented. The mother-in-law came over to Salon to superintend personally the exhumation. When the door of the family vault at Salon was opened, a heart rendering spectacle was seen. Her daughter's corpse lay in the middle of the vault. The coffin's top had been wrenched off; top and coffin lay on one side of the vault floor. The floor of the vault was strewn with hair of the corpse, the grave clothes were torn to shreds, the hands half eaten. The unhappy young mother had been buried alive, had recovered consciousness in the vault, had burst the coffin lid, had made superhuman efforts to escape from her fearful prison or to attract attention to her. All of them had failed, and she had died of terror, of starvation, of exhaustion, of despair, a living death, whose scenes of terror are indescribable. The distress of the mother may be conceived. She sank in a swoon as soon as the awful reality was conceived. She has been a raving maniac ever since.—*Paris Cor. N. O. Pledpune.*

The New Twenty-five-Cent Note.

The first issues of the newly designed twenty-five-cent note have made their appearance in circulation in Washington. The note is plain and simple, is broader, but not as long as the one now in general circulation, and the face bears a vignette of Hon. Robert J. Walker. This is the second note that has been entirely printed in Washington, one-half being executed at the Treasury Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the other half at the Columbian Bank-note Company's establishment.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Judge Jonathan C. Hall, one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers and citizens of Iowa, died at his home in Burlington yesterday, aged 65.

—The report of the joint committee of investigation into District of Columbia affairs will be presented to Congress to morrow if both Houses are in session.

—Jno. L. Stryker, of Catskill, N. Y., a nephew of Hon. Jno. L. Stryker, a well-known politician of Rome, died in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday morning from the effects of morphine.

—The commencement exercises of Hanover College, at Madison, Ill., were completed yesterday. Prof. Patton, of Chicago, and Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks made the principal addresses before the students.

—In Harrison county, Kentucky, last Friday, a mob of masked men took Robert Backet from the house of his employer, riddled his body with bullets, then soaked his clothes with coal oil, and set fire to them, thus burning the dead body. Beckst was charged with the murder of a man named Ellis about a year ago, but was out on bail. Great indignation is reported in the community against this inhuman outrage.

—The Red river raft, opened last summer by Lieutenant Woodruff, has become partially closed by a drift brought down during the recent high water, causing a suspension of navigation on the upper river. The Government appropriation being exhausted, the Board of Trade of New Orleans subscribed funds to reopen it. A nitro glycerine fleet left for the raft yesterday. The river will probably be opened in a few days.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE Excelsior Oil Works at Freedom, which have not been in operation for some time past, will resume work this week.

A MAN named H. Warner was run over by the cars at Oil City, on Tuesday afternoon. He attempted to get off the train while in motion, and fell under the cars which passed over one leg, badly crushing it, and rendering amputation necessary.

THE roof of Henry Bruce's pump, shingle and heading factory at Youngsville, Pa., caught fire on Wednesday, and in one hour the whole factory, including the dwelling of Mr. Bruce, was consumed, as well as the stock outside. Mr. Bruce was insured to the amount of $2,000. Loss $6,000.

ON Friday night the lightning struck the residence of R. H. Brashear, at Franklin, entering a room occupied by the owner and his wife, and shattering the bedstead handsomely, without injuring the sleepers a particle. Several handsful of splinters were scattered over the bed, a good share of them striking the lady on the face, but fortunately there was no damage.

TWO WOODEN tanks belonging to the United Pipe Company, at Greece City, were struck by lightning Monday afternoon, and were totally consumed. The tanks held 1200 barrels each, and were full at the time. About thirty barrels of oil were saved, when the tanks bursted and the oil ran into the creek. The adjoining property was saved. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

A SON of Henry Shaffer, of Kernville, Cambria county, fell dead Monday evening on the street in Johnstown. A vivid flash of lightning occurred just at the time, and the boy who was standing near the sidewalk, fell over. His death must have been instantaneous, and was evidently caused by fright, as there was nothing to indicate that he had been killed by the electric fluid.

JOHN C. BROWN, owner of the Brown farm, between Kansas City and Kelston, was fatally injured on Saturday night last. He took hold of the bull ring to help the men pull the bull rope on, and not being accustomed to the work, the engine taking a sudden start, he was thrown under the wheel, and dragged through between the wheel and the floor. He was badly smashed, and died at six o'clock the next morning.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A. GARRISON & Co last Friday shipped a pair of chilled rolls of their manufacture to France.

THE wages of the employees of the Robert's Iron Company, Allentown, have been reduced ten per cent.

WE understand that Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, intend to tear down their old mill and erect a new one in its stead.

THE thirty coke ovens of the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company, at Ursina, Somerset county, are out.

THE Board of Water Works of Cincinnati have contracted to have their new boilers made of iron manufactured by Brown & Co., of this city.

THE Evansville (Ind.) rolling mill was sold at auction on the 3d inst., for $60,200. It was bid in by a new company, composed of citizens of Evansville and iron men of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

THE nail manufacturers represented in New York held a meeting a few days ago and reduced the card to $4.00, for the purpose of conforming the card price more nearly to the rates ruling.

A VERY wealthy English company have purchased the property and water power at the Big Falls of the Potomac river, with a view to the establishment of vast manufacturing works and improvements at that point.

JACOBS & JACKSON'S Fort Pitt rolling mill, at Brownsville, is not now in operation, but they are getting ready for the good time coming by erecting three more furnaces. The machine shops are in partial operation.

THE superstructure of the new rolling mill building which J. Painter & Sons are erecting on the South Side will be entirely of iron, and consequently fire proof. William B. Scaife & Sons, the well known manufacturers of sheet and plate iron work, iron roof frames, corrugated iron, &c., are furnishing all the material.

THE Ironmasters of South Wales have met and decided that from the first day of June they will reduce wages 10 per cent. and they say that if the men oppose they may deem it necessary to enforce a larger reduction. Many of the men appear as if they would agree without much demur to the proposition, but a great number are likely to object, as they say the masters are not justified in any re-lucting.

AN English company is about to purchase the iron ore lands in the Black Valley, Bedford county. It is said that immediately upon the consummation of the sale the company will expend from two to three hundred thousand dollars in the erection of furnaces in that region of fossil ore. The Black Valley range of ore lands extends from twenty to twenty-five miles through Bedford county into Maryland.—*American Manufacturer.*

IN the Shenango Valley there are thirty two blast furnaces, seventeen of them having blown out. The pig iron market, owing to the light demand and the low prices continues dull. And it is a matter of speculation as to how long the furnaces now in blast will continue operations. It is admitted on all hands that unless the prices improve, a general stoppage will take place. The Western Iron Company, at Sharon, it is reported, will blow out and suspend operations at their extensive rolling mill on the first of July, and the Empire Iron Company will suspend greatly, we suppose, on the condition of trade.—*Greenville Argus.*

OHIO ITEMS.

MR. AND MRS. BRITTS, of Ashland, celebrated their golden wedding on May 27th.

A WOMAN named MRS. Lane was killed at Leetonia by being run over by a train of cars.

THE estimated wool clip of Coshocton county, O., for this year is estimated at half a million pounds.

JACOB CONKLE, a farmer, while rolling saw logs Tuesday at Sims' mill, four miles west of Bucyrus, had his leg terribly mashed by a log rolling on it.

THE jury of Williams county found C. A. Taylor guilty upon two indictments, and he was sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

LAST week, William Hayes, an employe of the Tiffin Woolen Mills, in attempting to switch a belt, had his hand caught, and his arm was torn from the socket and thrown to the other side of the room About twenty-five girls were in the room at the time, and the event produced a fearful scene among them. Many fainted, and all were so overcome as to be unable to proceed with their work. Hayes' wounds were dressed, and there is a possibility that he may recover.

DAVID A. FRAME was murdered at Salesville by his brother-in-law, William Fenton. The two had been engaged in an angry discussion, in which it appears that Frame was extremely provoking. Finally he bantered Williams to fight, which the latter accepted. The struggle lasted but a few minutes when they were separated by the bystanders, but not before Frame was dead. Williams is under bond of $5,000 to appear at the next term of court to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree.

DURING the coal miners' strike at Nelsonville, there was a strife between the Unionists and the non-Unionists. Run. Miers, a non Unionist, shot one James Elderton in a quarrel, but Elderton survived long enough to return the shot, wounding Miers in the lower region of the stomach. The former immediately expired, and the latter was put under arrest on the charge of murder in the second degree. This occurred about three weeks ago, and since that time Miers has been confined to his bed, and a strict vigilance kept over the premises to prevent his escape or attack. Monday night, however, in spite of the close watch, he approached on the east side of the house, the guards being on the west, and fired through the window, striking Miers on the crown of the head, the ball passing between the two layers of the skull and passing out a little above the ear. Recovery from the first shot was thought probable, but now no hopes are entertained. Some friend of Elderton is supposed to be the guilty one. There is a deadly feud existing between the two parties.

Dr. Wengert's Medicines

Are still going—people are beginning to know the virtues of Samson Oil the great rheumatic remedy and pain shaver, and his Hepatica Pills and Blood Purifier. They have been here only a few weeks yet have gained already a grand reputation.

EPISCOPAL.

Diocese of Pittsburgh—The "Nicene"—The New Constitution for the Missionary Board — The Elections — A Present to Bishop Kerfoot—Closing Exercises.

Yesterday the Convention resumed its session at nine o'clock in the morning—the attendance being larger than on the first day.

The Convention first proceeded to the consideration of the modified Constitution of the Board of Diocesan Missions and several sections had been discussed, when the order of the day—the election of delegates to the General Convention was called. (Several ballots were taken during the day—the final result being given below.)

During the distribution of the ballots, the Committee on Canons presented a report recommending the adoption of the amendment of Canon VI, Section 4, to add to the end thereof the words "or by increase of the Bishop's salary." The report was adopted.

The constitution of the Board of Missions was again taken up and adopted.

On motion, a resolution was passed requiring the Board of Missions to pay the traveling expenses of clergy attending the two regular meetings of the Board.

The B

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FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111.

THE President assured Senator Sherman he would sign the compromise currency bill.

GENERAL BURNSIDE bids fair to be elected United States Senator by the Rhode Island Legislature. He is decidedly ahead in the balloting, thus far.

THE *Post* publishes two extracts from the GAZETTE, of exactly identical purport, and then affirms that it supposes we will call it a liar for publishing them. We appeal from Richard drunk to Richard sober to know what the *Post* means by this.

THE *Dispatch* man displays a commendable anxiety to direct how the GAZETTE shall be edited. We are compelled to do without his aid in this particular. We shall name the men he calls for at the proper time,—but till then we prefer that other movements shall go forward.

THE third official eulogy in memory of Senator Sumner was delivered in Boston, before the Legislative and Executive Departments of the State, by George William Curtis. The address was a very masterly review of the life and times of Senator Sumner, and is accepted as worthy the author and the occasion.

THE brokers fight the proposed tax of one per cent. on stock and gold sales. Their points are, among others, that the tax is oppressive, will impair the value of governments, obstruct their free negotiation, and as it taxes sales of gold interest, is, so far, a tax on the income thus derived. Of course, these gentlemen are entirely disinterested.

THE city assessments indicate a probability of being from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher than last year, judging from the notices thus far delivered. The county taxes, while not uniform with last year, will be no higher on the average. We advise our City Hall people to frankly and fully explain the increase in the city taxes, if they would avoid a storm.

THE reports as to crop prospects thus far this season have been unusually encouraging from all sections of the country, as to grain. And from the cotton-growing States the advices are generally more favorable than they were a few weeks since, when the estimates of damage by the recent destructive floods were much more serious than they would appear to be at present. The reports from the Red River section are as yet exceptionally gloomy.

CYRUS W. FIELD is at San Francisco, earnestly interested in the work of arranging his telegraphic lines around the world. He claims that he can control the business with and for New York, and possibly for London. If so, his lines will be amply remunerative. The general plan of the line is from San Francisco to Yokohoma, whence two lines will extend westward to Europe,—one through Siberia, and the other by way of the East Indies.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is entirely in error when it says that the plank in our Congressional platform calling for proper encouragement to our trans-continental lines of railroad means subsidies. The roads have subsidies now. It means just what it says: "Encouragement," in the way of making those subsidies available. It seems to strike the *Tribune* as a terrible thing that our iron-masters should desire to sell their products; but we never knew the *Tribune* to object when our iron manufacturing towns absorbed the products of the West, at good prices.

THE plan of international regulation of methods for conducting wars, proposed to be developed in the International Peace Congress to be held at Geneva soon, is favorably spoken of in Europe. It has seventy-two articles, and will be the first article in a code of international law actually accepted. It will prevent the use of barbarous missiles of war, provide for the humane treatment of wounded prisoners, and in many ways mitigate the horrors of war. The Congress will also aim to prevent war by means of an International Court of Arbitration.

STRANGE things happen. Pomeroy, of Kansas,—"Old Subsidy"—is having a petition circulated for signatures, praying that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in his case, thus letting him go scot free on the charge of bribery. He is playing the *role* of a persecuted saint, pending this. Yorke, Simpson, Johnson, and Horton, and others, who laid the snare which caught the old sinner, have signed the petition. This is as much a come down as that of the *Commercial*, after sending around its "notices" that it would not support Negley, put up his name in flaring capitals, at the head of its columns.

THE old anti-slavery people of the West and South are in session at Chicago, recounting their trials and struggles, and pledging anew their congratulations over triumphs achieved. Thus much they certainly have the right to do. They were a noble band,—those who, in the face of obloquy, ostracism, persecution and danger that occasionally was deadly in its nature fought on in behalf of a reform which was eventually accomplished, but not till the nation was convulsed with war. These victories of the right,—these triumphs of efforts that have served to lift men up,—let them be celebrated, as inspirations for other efforts in behalf of reforms that yet need to be effected.

THE AMENDMENT to the Geneva award bill, excluding the insurance companies that received war premiums, and the insured that were paid war risks from the benefit of the Geneva award, was adopted by the House at Washington, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed. We hope the Senate will agree to this. It is in every sense right. Insurance companies during the war were paid large sums in extra premiums for insuring vessels against capture by rebel cruisers. Their profits were largely augmented from this source, and after allowing for risks paid they still did a profitable business. Of course those who were insured, and received their moneys, have no claim, as they are already paid for their vessels. It is the proper course, therefore, to leave all these out of account; and this the bill that passed the House does.

WE regret to notice the lack of sympathy manifested toward the Civil Service Reform, since the committee refused to recommend an appropriation for the expenses of the Commission. That was a precious Commission, with Curtis at its head and Catteil at its tail. The one is a pure man personally, but he became imbued with the idea that no appointment could he made without him, while the other was on the Commission without any real faith in it whatever. The President has been half inclined to believe in it, but every now and then he has found it hard to manage it just right. Altogether the Reform has not been a success. "And so in the committee the other day, when the question came up whether or not Congress would appropriate a trifle of $25,000 to keep the thing going, pay the Commissioners, and have some catechisms printed, Mr. Butler—who sits down heavy sometimes—sat down suddenly with his entire weight on it, and the thing merely squealed once and died. We do not understand that Mr. Kellogg interfered. Well, it was a pleasing infant. There were large possibilities in it. May we not look for a little obituary notice in the next message? Or perhaps with a verse or two in a Philadelphia newspaper?"

WE WERE at the pains, a few days since, to point out the difference between England refusing to issue small circulating notes because she has specie with which to make change, and an attempt to force specie payments by withdrawing small notes from circulation. There is another side to this,—the necessity for increased taxes the plan involves. As an Eastern contemporary puts it, "the legal-tender currency in circulation amounts to $382,000,000, and the fractional currency to $47,000,000. As General Grant proposes to withdraw both and allow no paper circulation under $10, we have here an aggregate of $429,000,000 to be extinguished. If it be funded in five per cent. gold bonds, the interest would amount to $21,450,000 annually, increasing the total interest to some $111,000,000. There would be no other way than this of extinguishing the notes, as to raise that much additional revenue for the purpose would have been impossible, even under the tremendous pressure of the war taxes. The proposition, then, simply amounts to an increase of the annual loan of interest to the extent stated." Even the Chicago *Tribune*, while accepting all the President's memorandum except this, objects to this feature of his plan. The point seems to be overlooked in all these specie-forcing measures that eight-tenths of our people are of the debtor class. Hence, while the revenues of the Government must be larger to suit the President's plan, the ability of the people is lessened at the same time. We sincerely hope, in view of the evident desire of the country, that the President will see his way clear to accept the compromise bill now before Congress.

A SHREWD MANEUVRE.

We have had occasion, at various times, to contribute our proportion of admiration to the shrewdness with which our State Ring manipulates matters where its interests are involved. We frankly confess that we were late in making an important discovery which contains fresh evidence of this shrewdness, and this must be our apology for having delayed the expression of our admiration so long. The new Constitution contains a section, which reads, "The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited and how secured." Some have assumed that this section is self-operative, and that without legislation, requires monthly publication of the balances in the State Treasury. Others claim that legislation is necessary to the practical working of the Constitutional requirement, —at least so far as to define what the necessary reserve shall be, and how it shall be kept and secured.

Last winter Mr. Orvis, under direction of the Chairman of his Committee, drew up a bill complying with this requirement of the Constitution. This bill fixed the "necessary reserve" at $500,000, and required that monthly statements shall be made to the Auditor General of the amounts that go to make this sum, where deposited, how secured, and this statement is to be published in two Harrisburg papers. As originally drawn, and as it passed the House, the bill required the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund also to make monthly statements, in the same way,—but this, in the Senate, was changed to omit the sentence "where and with whom the same is deposited and how secured," a very important omission. As originally drawn, the bill required the transfer of all moneys above the $500,000 fixed as the amount to be held as the necessary reserves, to be turned over to the Sinking Fund *monthly*—but this was changed to *quarterly* in the Senate. There are one or two other changes in keeping with these, but they are not sufficiently important for special mention. Under this bill, therefore, as amended and passed in the closing days of the session, the Treasurer is only required to account for $500,000 monthly in detail, if he chooses to put that interpretation upon the law. We admit that a liberal interpretation would require a full account of moneys received, but the Treasury may be managed on the presumption of there not being any more than $500,000 for which the Treasurer is required to account in a detailed manner. The clause requiring him to make his statement excludes from it the money supposedly belonging to the Sinking Fund. This can be availed of by constructively setting aside all above the necessary reserve for the Sinking Fund, although it may not actually go there till the first of January, April, July or October.

That the bill was accidentally amended in the Senate in this manner is not, of course to be believed. The amendments enable the State Treasurer to drive through the bill with carriage and four if he wishes. He has the matter entirely in his hands, except in the matter of $500,000. True, there is a clause providing for the punishment of this official if he uses the State moneys for his own benefit. But can any one tell when there was not such a law? Yet who has sought to have it enforced,—and who will look to having this law enforced?

But, all else aside, we have not observed that the statement for June has been published. If it shall be shown us that it has, and if we have overlooked the particular number of the Harrisburg paper that contains it, we will promptly ackaowledge the fact when it is brought to our attention. But not having seen it, although we have carefully watched, we assume it has not been published. This being true, and it is a clear, plain, flat violation of the Constitution and the law. There is no getting around this fact. The law, however defective it is in other particulars, clearly sets forth what the amount of necessary reserve is. This known, and the Constitution says that statements shall be published monthly. It is Auditor General Allen's duty to see that this publication is made. He cannot get rid of this. If the Treasurer does not volunteer the statement, the Auditor General is the man whose sworn duty it is to compel it. Has he sought to do this? Can he come before the people for re-election while he refuses to do this?

POLITICAL NOTES.

TWO BROTHERS by the name of Merrifield are spoken of for Congress in Colfax's old district. One is a Democrat, the other a Republican, and both men of talent.

DR. E. A. WOOD, formerly of the South Side *Herald*, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in opposition to Hon. Miles S Humphries. It matters not who the candidate may be, Mr. Humphries will be easily elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA gives symptoms of a coming improvement in her political condition. One County Sheriff, three County Commissioners and one School Commissioner have been presented to the Grand Juries of their counties for embezzlement of public moneys; one Governor, one County Treasurer, and eight County Commissioners have been indicted; and one County Treasurer and six County Commissioners have been convicted on the same charge. By the time these twenty-two public officers have been sent to the penitentiary, with such others as may be caught in the *interim*, South Carolina will have a fair chance of getting a reasonable amount of honesty in her public officers.

THE HON. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, of Maryland, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of that State, and intends to make the canvass on a platform declaring the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution utterly void. He gives the notice that if elected his first official act will be to move that all the seats held in Congress by colored men be declared vacant, that they may be filled by white men. Mr. Harris appears to be extremely belligerent, for he declares his intention to tolerate no candidate who voted for Greeley, and threatens if any such man is nominated to run against him on an independent Democratic platform, with the motto: "The white race shall exclusively govern our country."

PERSONAL.

ANNIE LOUISE CARY will pass a portion of the warm season at the Isles of Shoals.

MR. JAMES LICK, of San Francisco, is a rich old bachelor, rather odd, but yet of some taste and culture, who lives very cheaply and has been popularly supposed to be a miser. He owns a great deal of real estate in San Francisco, including the Lick House, a hotel which has the handsomest dining room in America. He began to show a disposition to give moneys for public benefit a year ago.

THE German physician Virchow is thus described by a Berlin correspondent: He is a slightly built, partly bald, near-sighted man to appearance, who lectures without animation or any evident interest in his subject or his class. He looks weary and overworked. His talk is like that of a man who thinks solely upon his subject, and in the effort to make it complete and correct in its setting, seems to look rather into himself than at the class before him.

THE Alumni of the Harvard College in the United States, England, France, and the British Provinces have sent in their ballots for Overseers. There are 825 votes in all, the largest number ever polled before. All of the members whose terms were about to expire were nominated as follows: For the full term of six years, E. R. Hoar, Theodore Lyman, George O. Shattuck, Samuel A. Green, B. R. Curtis, Wendell Phillips, John Lowell, James T. Fields, Edmund Quincy, and William I. Bowditch; for the term of three years, Francis Parkman and W. R. Huntington.

JUNE 21 is the 28th anniversary of the inauguration of Pius IX. as Pope, and it is proposed that all good Roman Catholics shall celebrate the day by public prayers and thanksgivings and offerings throughout the universal church. The *Tablet* says that "wherever the day is celebrated throughout the world, those joining in the celebration are invited to dispatch telegrams on the same day to the Holy Father to inform him of the prayers offered up in his behalf and for the triumph of the Church." It forgets the important exhortation that they should be very careful to prepay their dispatches.

IN A letter to *Wilkes' Spirit* a correspondent makes note of Paul Morphy's hatred of his own remarkable genius. He is now practicing law in New Orleans, and for ten years past he has not played a single game of chess, and, what is more singular, he has manifested such antipathy to the game that, by express understanding among his friends, the subject is, before him, a forbidden one, and even a chance allusion thereto in his presence a painful one. It may, therefore, be understood that the report concerning his reappearance as a chess player is baseless, and that the light of a chess-playing genius of this greatest player the world ever saw is lost forever.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

OWING to the yellow fever in Havana, vessels from that port are quarantined at New York.

THE steamer Faraday has left Portsmouth, N. H., for Nova Scotia, to continue cable laying.

THE University of Cambridge, England, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. James Russell Lowell, of Boston.

A GANG of striking laborers in New York made an assault last Wednesday evening on men who took the places they had left, and during the row a policeman was fatally injured.

THE body of a young girl, a victim of the Mill river (Mass.) disaster has been found. There are now but two bodies undiscovered of the one hundred and forty persons lost.

THE exports of petroleum from the port of Philadelphia to foreign ports from the 1st of January to the last of May were 26,047,812 gallons, equal to 651,182 barrels of 40 gallons.

MR. BEECHER has discovered a remedy for somnolency in church. It consists of sitting down at home, in a rocking chair, about the time the second bell rings, and taking out a nap there.

THE captain of the ship Manilus, which has arrived at Quebec from Liverpool, reports that on the night of May 13th one of the crew fatally stabbed another and then jumped overboard and was lost.

A MAN named Leopold Hoelderlie shot a woman, probably fatally, on a train at Jeffersonville, Mo., on Wednesday, and then shot himself, from the effects of which he died in two hours. Jealousy was the cause.

THE crop prospects all round, South, Southwest and West, are reported remarkably good, and if they at all fulfil their present promise there will be flush times in the Fall, the farmers not having been able to run in debt.

THE Missouri State Woman's Suffrage Association have adopted an appeal to the people of Missouri for subscriptions to aid the women of Michigan to conduct the summer and fall campaign in that State in favor of the extension of suffrage to women. They expect to raise five thousand dollars.

THE Indianapolis Butter Convention, to be held on the 17th, bids fair to call out a large amount of talent. In addition to about a dozen essays, for which prizes have been offered by Daniel W. Dake, of Beolit, Wis., addresses are to be made by the Hon. X. A. Willard, of Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, and G. E. Morrow, Esq., of the *Western Farmer*, Madison, Wis.

WENHAM LAKE, in Massachusetts, is known all over the world for its "ice crop." During the last winter fire destroyed several of the wooden structures covering the ice. The "crop," being smoked, was found useless and left, and the last week in May, as a visitor to that place informs us, the piles of ice still stood up, ice mountains, to welcome the coming summer.

SUNDAY (May 31) was an eventual day on Pike's Peak. Two feet of "sleet-snow" fell during daylight, and clouds rested like a pall upon the summit. Discharges of the electric fluid were so frequent that at times the rooms or the signal station seemed to be filled with flames. The wires were all melted to the ground, and the stove was the object for many an attack. Once the signal-officers were all prostrated by a furious bolt. Indeed, so terrible was the situation, and so fearful the constant and repeated discharges, that Sergeant Leary was frightened into fits. Seldom do the observers essay a visit to the springs, the snow has accumulated to so great a depth upon the Peak; but we learn that the snow-level is now rapidly getting lower. —*Denver Times.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

A LADY, well-known in the fashionable world of Paris, it is said, has for years been in the habit of seeing her physician daily. The physician always took his fee, but never had occasion to prescribe, for his patient. He called recently, however, and was denied admittance. "Monsieur le Doctor," said the servant, "Madame cannot receive to-day, she is indisposed!"

M. VILLEMESSANT, editor of the Paris *Figaro*, has just let out a matter very important to the future historian. He says that M. Thiers himself was the author of a somewhat celebrated letter published in his journal over the signature of "An Old Subscriber," at the time of the Barodet-Remusat contention. In that letter M. Thiers took strong ground for the election of M. Remusat, and spoke severely of M. Barodet. Yet, quietly enough, the latter "fierce Communard" has scarcely spoken in the Assembly, and supports almost all M. Thiers' motions.

ONE of the most curious perversions of the real meaning of words narrowly escaped not long ago sanction by act of Parliament. The real meaning of the word "convent" is "an assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery," vide Webster, while a monastery means "a house of religious retirement, whether an abbey, a priory, or a nunnery." But by some inexplicable fatality, not only the ignorant vulgar but the educated polite have so generally come to regard a convent as a house of nuns and a monastery as a residence of monks, that even Mr. Newdegate, who ought to know better, entitled his bill which was talked out in the House of Commons the other day, a measure regarding "conventual and monastic institutions," as if all convents were not monasteries and all monasteries were not convents. He should have called it "a bill regarding monastic houses, whether inhabited by men or women."

WHITTIER ON SUMNER.

Read at the Sumner Memorial Meeting in Boston.

"I am not one who has disgraced beauty of sentiment by deformity of conduct or the maxims of a freeman by the actions of a slave; but, by the grace of God, I have kept my life unsullied.
—*Milton's Defense of the People of England.*

O mother State! the winds of March
Blew cold o'er Auburn's Field of God,
Where, slow, beneath a leaden arch
Of sky, thy mourning children trod.

And now, with all thy woods in leaf,
Thy fields in flower, beside the dead
Thou fairest, in thy robes of grief,
A Rachel yet unconsoled!

And once again the organ swells,
Once more the flag is half-way hung,
And yet again the mournful bells
In all thy steeple-towers are rung.

And I, obedient to thy will,
Have come a simple wreath to lay,
Superfluous, on a grave that still
Is sweet with all the flowers of May.

I take with awe the task assigned;
I may be that my friend might miss,
In his new sphere of heart and mind,
Some token from my hand in this.

By many a tender memory moved,
Along the past my thought I send;
The record of the cause he lived
Is the best record of its friend.

What hath been said, I can but say;
All know the work that brave man did,
For he was open as the day,
And nothing of himself he hid.

No trumpet sounded in his ear,
He saw but Right's cloud and flame,
But never yet to Hebrew seer
A clearer voice of duty came.

God said: "Break thou these yokes; undo
These heavy burdens. Pardonin
A work to last thy whole life through,
A ministry of strife and pain.

Forego thy dreams of lettered ease,
Put thou the scholar's promise by,
The rights of man are more than these."
He heard and answered: "Here am I!"

He set his face against the blast,
His feet against the flinty shard,
Till the hard service grew, at last,
Its own exceeding great reward.

The fixed star of his faith, through all
Love, doubt, and peril, shone the same,
As, through a night of storm, some tall,
Strong light-house lifts its steady flame.

Beyond the dust and smoke he saw
The shrines of freedom's large increase,
The holy fanes of equal law,
The New Jerusalem of peace.

No wall was in his vision,—none heard
What treason's storm cloud blackest grew,—
The weakness of a doubtful word,
His duty, and the end, he knew.

The first to smite, the first to spare;
When once the hostile onslaus fell,
He stretched out hands of generous care
To lift the foe he fought so well.

For there was nothing base or small
Or craven in his soul's broad plan:
Forgiving all things personal,
He hated only wrong to man.

The old traditions of his State,
The memories of her great and good,
Took from his life a fresher date,
And in himself embodied stood.

How felt the greed of gold and place,
The venal crew that schemed and planned,
The fine scorn of that haughty face,
The spurning of that bribeless hand!

If than Rome's tribunes statelier
He wore his Senatorial robe,
His lofty port was all for her,
The one dear spot on all the globe.

If to the master's plan he gave
The vast contempt his manhood felt,
He saw a brother in the slave,—
With man as equal man he dealt.

Proud was he? If his presence kept
Its grandeur wheresoe'er he trod,
As if from Plutarch's gallery stepped
The hero and the demi god.

None failed, at least, to reach his ear,
Nor want nor woe appealed in vain;
The homesick soldier knew his cheer,
And blessed him from the hand of pain.

Safely his dearest friends may own
The slight defect he never hid,
The surface blemish in the stone
Of the tall, stately pyramid.

Suffice it that he never brought
His conscience to the public mart,
But lived himself the truth he taught,
White-souled, clean handed, pure of heart.

What if he felt the natural pride
Of power in noble use, too true
With him humilities to hide
The work he did, the lore he knew?

Was he not just? Was any wronged
By that assured self estimate?
He took out what to him belonged,
Unenvious of another's state.

Well might he heed the words he spake,
And scan with care the written page
Through which he still shall warm and wake
The hearts of men from age to age.

Ah! who shall blame him now because
He sliced thus his hours of pain?
Should not the o'er worn thresher pause,
And fold to light his golden grain?

No sense of humor dropped its oil
On the hard ways his purpose went;
Small play of fancy lighthened toil;
He spake alone the thing he meant.

He loved his books, the art that binds
A beauty veiled behind its own,
The graver's line, the pencil's tints,
The chisel's shape evoked from stone.

He cherished, void of selfish ends,
The social courtesies that bless
And sweeten life, and loved his friends
With most unworldly tenderness.

But still his tired eyes rarely learned
The glad relief by Nature brought;
Her mountain ranges never turned
His unrested, of persistent thought.

The sea rolled chorus to his speech,
The pine-grove whispered of his theme;
Where'er he wandered, rock and beach
Were Forum and the Academe.

The sonorous joy from all things fair
His strenuous heart of soul repressed,
And left from youth to silvered hair
Few hours for pleasure, none for rest.

For all his life was poor without;
O, Nature, make the last amends;
Train all thy flowers his grave about,
And make thy singing birds his friends!

Revive again, thou Summer rain,
The broken turf upon his bed!
Breathe, Summer wind, thy tenderest strain
Of low, sweet music overhead!

Nor cant nor poor solicitudes
Made weak Truth's great argument;
Small learning his for frauds and moods
Who followed duty where she went.

The broad fair fields of God he saw
Beyond the bigot's narrow bound;
The truths he molded into law,
In Christ's beatitudes he found.

His State-craft was the Golden Rule,
His right of vote a sacred trust;
Clear, over threat and ridicule,
All heard his challenge, "Is it just?"

And when the hour supreme had come,
Not for himself a thought he gave;
In that last pang of martyrdom,
His care was for the half-freed slave.

Not vainly dusky hands upbore,
In prayer, the passing soul to Heaven
Whose mercy to the suffering poor
Was service to the master given.

Long shall the good State's annals tell,
Her children's children long be taught,
How, praised or blamed, the truth he held
Unswerving as a planet guarded well.

Well might he heed the words he spake,
And scan with care the written page
Through which he still shall warm and wake
The hearts of men from age to age.

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Whose mercy to the suffering poor
Was service to the master given.

Long shall the good State's annals tell,
Her children's children long be taught,
How, praised or blamed, the truth he held
Unswerving as a planet guarded well.

If for one moment turned thy face,
O, Mother, from thy son, not long
He waited calmly in his place
The sure remorse which follows wrong.

Forgiven be the State he loved
The one brief lapse, the single blot;
Forgotten be the stain removed,
Her righted record shows it not.

The lifted sword above her shield
With jealous care shall guard his fame;
The pine tree on her ancient field
To all the winds shall speak his name.

The marble image of her son
Her loving hands shall yearly crown,
And from his pictured Pantheon
His earnest, majestic face look down.

O State so passing rich before,
Who now shall doubt thy highest claim?
The world that counts thy jewels o'er
Shall longest pause at Sumner's name!

Newspaper Statistics.

According to "Rowel's American Newspaper Directory," there are at the present time 7,784 newspapers published in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and New Foundland, of which 7,539 belong the Republic and the remaining 445 to the British possessions. New York stands first among the States in the number of publications. There are 1,055, of which 98 are daily papers, 681 weekly, and 201 monthly. Pennsylvania comes next, with 74 dailies, 485 weeklies, and 120 monthlies. Then follows Illinois, with 36 dailies, 457 weeklies, and 70 monthlies, and close upon it is Ohio, with 29 dailies, 386 weeklies, and 61 monthlies. Florida is the only State where there is no daily newspaper; but Delaware has but 3, Arkansas and Oregon 4, South Carolina and District of Columbia, each 5; and Vermont and Rhode Island 6 each. The total number of dailies is 678; of weeklies, 6,654, and even the quarterlies show the very respectable total of 57. The increase in the number of newspapers last year was 493; in 1872, 862, and in 1871, 1,276. In all but a half dozen States there is a steady growth of new journals.

The Colosseum—Another Historical Delusion Dispelled.

The researches of modern writers are gradually giving the denial to most of the historical facts in the belief of which we have been educated. The latest instance is this: One Lovi, an Italian, in the Colosseum at Rome, gave, lately, a Sunday lecture, in which, after having given a historical sketch of the Colosseum, he undertook to prove that no Christian martyr ever suffered in that amphitheatre. He quoted very freely from the Gallican authors. He looked on the acts of St. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, as the production of some one given to prolonged fits of mental aberration, and ridiculed that part of the narrative which tells how that when the heart of the martyr was taken out the name of "Jesus Christus" was distinctly legible. There is not a vestige of religion in that grand arena now, remarks a Catholic writer. The cross which stood in the centre has been rooted out, and the stations have been taken down, because they were an obstacle to the excavations made there.

"TO THE QUEEN."

Significance of an English Custom.

A London letter to the New York *Tribune* says: It may be worth while to explain to unwary Americans—if such there be—the true origin and significance of the blazonry which they will see over so many London shop-fronts. "Smith, Bootmaker, by special appointment to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," does not mean that Smith is an intimate friend of His Royal Highness, any more than "Jones, Breechesmaker to the Queen," a sign still or very recently to be seen, means that Her Majesty wears garments of that sort, whether by Jones or another. Nor does it necessarily mean, as the lately caught American is likely to suppose, that the Prince, after due trial, has fixed upon Smith as the man whose boots suit him best, and has therefore appointed him to be bootmaker unto himself. If you walk through Regent street, Bond street, and St. James street with this theory in your mind, you will end with the conviction that the Prince must have several new pairs of boots daily, so great is the number of crispins who are crispins by special appointment. What really happens is this. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of them have each a stewart or chamberlain—I really forget, which is the functionary to whom this duty falls—in charge of each separate household. He it is who selects the tradesman and pays (if anybody pays) the bills and keeps the accounts. To him comes the enterprising shopkeeper of some fashionable street with entreaty for the honor of being designated as shopkeeper by appointment. If he be respectable and of sufficient pretentions, the appointment will not be denied him. In some shape or other he will pay for the honor, and in some shape or other the honor will pay him. It does not follow that he will be employed to make or supply goods to the household in question, nor is it every tradesman or merchant who desires to. I was once told by a very eminent wine merchant that he had been asked to supply Marlborough House with wines, and had declined, simply because he could not afford to let his accounts run for three years. But the right to use the phrase is a valuable right. Londoners know perfectly well how little it means, and how easy it is got by anybody who chooses to pay, yet they like to deal with the royal tradesmen. They may have to pay a little more, but they are used to regarding royalty as an expensive luxury. I could tell you of a tailor, one of whose reception rooms is hung from ceiling to floor with framed certificates of his appointments as tailor to the royal families of all Europe, including some monarchs who are monarchs no longer, and some to whose present address it would not be easy to send a suit of clothes—Napoleon III, for instance—supposing him to require protection from cold.

Prevention of Sunstroke.

(From the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal.*)

As the heated term is rapidly approaching, we give the following specific for sunstroke, which may save from illness or death many whose occupation compels them to be in the field or on the street:

"About a year since I saw in a newspaper an account of a case of sunstroke, written by the party himself. After suffering a long time from the attack, and having to a considerable degree recovered, he experienced suffering even from the rays of the moon. This led him to reflection that it was not altogether the heat of the sun that produced prostration. After much research, he discovered that the injury came from the chemical ray, and not from the heat ray. He was guided to this by observing the fact that a photograph could not be taken through a hollow glass. Accordingly, he lined his hat with two linings—one of orange yellow to arrest the chemical ray, and one of green to arrest the heat ray. Thus prepared, he went where the rays of the sun were most intense with perfect impunity. It is well known that the negro is seldom sunstruck. The color of his skin over the skull being of the orange yellow, may assist in accounting for the fact. I practiced upon this suggestion all last summer, lined my hat with green and orange yellow paper and had confidence enough in the truth of the theory to neglect my umbrella, which I had never done before I mentioned it to many, who tried it also, and in many cases that came under my observation they uniformly asserted that the oppressive heat of the sun upon the head was much relieved."

An Old Letter of President Lincoln's

An old letter of President Lincoln's has been published for the first time in the Louisville *Commercial*. It was written when he was 32 years of age, and is interesting chiefly by reason of a description it contains of the appearance of a gang of slaves which Mr. Lincoln saw on a steamboat, and which he afterward declared awakened his first abolition sentiments. He spoke of them chained together "like so many fish upon a trot-line," and after alluding to the painful circumstances, pertaining to their unhappy condition, he added: "And yet amid all these distressing circumstances, as we would think them, they were the most happy creatures on board. One whose offense, for which he had been sold, was an overfondness for his wife, played the fiddle almost continually, and the others danced, sang, cracked jokes, and played various games with cards from day to day. How true it is that 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' or in other words, that He renders the worst of human conditions tolerable, while He permits the best to be nothing better than tolerable."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873. - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to September 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jr., Pres. Pro Tem.; Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery

AND

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, May 16, 1874.

NOTICE.

Important to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that a reduction of

10 Per Cent.

Will be made on all taxes paid before July 1st. Those who have money should call at once before the office becomes crowded.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
County Treasurer.

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's

NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

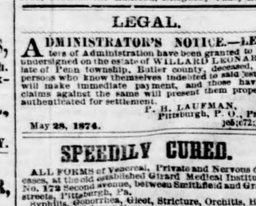
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the Locomotive. Polished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

27 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.



FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.

The creditors of EMORY GLEASON are requested to meet me at my office, 47 Federal street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, June 11th, at 10 o'clock. Business important.

JAMES IRWIN, Assignee.
jo9:d62

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 63 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS,

WILLIAM

Nos. 165,

WEDNESDAY,

At 18½c, Striped Japanese Silks, usual price 37½c.
At 18¾c, Striped Black Hernanis.
At 12½c, Plain Black Hernanis.
At 25c, Black Silk Striped Hernanis, extra bargains.
At 25c, Plain Black Grenadines, well worth 37½c.
Extra Bargains in Fine Black Hernanis.
At 10c, Plain Wash Poplins, choice colors.
At 12½c, New Dress Goods, good styles.
At 25c, Most Decided Bargains in Black and Colored Alpacas.
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas. Still plenty of those extra good Bargains at 37½c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, and 87½c.
New Cashmeres, Silk Poncas, Ruffs and Popllns.
At 25c, Extra Bargains in French Do Beige, worth 37½c.
New Lawns, Percales and Chintzes.
Dress Linen at very low prices.
At $1.25, Splendid Bargain in Heavy Black Dress Silks.
Best Black Dress Silks at very low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods in great variety.

LADIES'

SUITS, SHAWLS, SACQUES.

Ladies' Summer Suits, well made at very low prices.
Children's suits, Infants' dresses, &c.
Lace Sacques, Jackets and Shawls.
Cloth, Silk and Cashmere Jackets and Sacques.
New Shawls in great variety.

Goods For Men and Boys' Wear

Choice New Fine Cassimeres and Cloths, at very low prices.
Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Jeans, complete stock.
Cotton and Linen Goods.

Complete Stock

AT LOWEST PRICES.

EXTRA

GOOD BARGAINS

IN

OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT

OF

LADIES' PARASOLS

AND

Silk Sun Umbrellas

OFFERED AT

MARKED DOWN

PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

DRESS GOODS,

Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,

VERY CHEAP.

Great Bargains in

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Gazzam, Jr. P. Smith, Samuel A. Long, and J. Loe, Geo. M. Reed, Frank Rehne, A. J. Douthett.

JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS.—A. Grostsinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.

A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 12, 1874.

In local finances there is no special change. In contradistinction with the substance of a conversation with a bank cashier, reported in yesterday's issue, we to-day mention an interview had yesterday, with a gentleman acting as the cashier of one of our prominent banks, in which we were assured that the line of discounts is held very rigidly down as at any time since the panic. There is plenty of money, but paper must be entirely good to command it.

The report is current that the Pennsylvania Railroad is to endorse the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Road, and this is what will be offered to the creditors in settling their claims.

It is uncertain what the President will do if the finance bill passes both houses. If Senators can be believed, the President has assured some that he will veto the bill and others that he will sign the measure. Senator Sherman was assured positively before he signed the conference report that the President would sign the bill.

Continued dullness prevails in the money market. Loans on call are abundant at 5 per cent, strictly first-class two-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 5 to 6 per cent., strictly first class single-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 6 to 7 per cent., first-class three to four month.' paper, with good collateral, 5 to 6 per cent.; the same character of paper on the same time, with Government collateral, 5 per cent. Paper of second grade is of uncertain market value. The requirements of business are very light, and there is much difficulty in finding employment for loanable funds. Many private capitalists and lenders scarcely know what to do with their money. They cannot lend it as profitably as they would like, if at all, and they hesitate to invest it permanently, from a feeling of distrust in securities. In this way a good deal of money remains practically idle.

The amendatory bankrupt act of 1873, making the exemption in any State that allowed by the laws of the State existing in 1871, as well with reference to future as to pre-existing debts, has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Richmond, Chief Justice Waite holding court.

It would now seem certain that the late Treasury estimates of $100,000,000 of the income has been from internal revenue sources, for the fiscal year now approaching, could be safely considered good. The yield thus far is $95,565,911, with three weeks remaining to add to this aggregate.

The last reported financial suggestion from Washington, that prolific centre of projects rarely carried to conclusion, is that a bank be made by Mr. Woodford, of New York, to Speaker Blaine and other leading members of the House on Monday—First, to destroy all the legal tender quality of the national bank notes, and leave them to circulate simply on the faith of the security afforded by the deposit of Government bonds, which is one dollar in bonds, worth more than par in gold, for each ninety cents of bank notes issued thereon; second, to authorize free banking. He claims that this would secure practical redemption, because it would make a practical difference between the value of the bank note and that of the greenback, and argues that this plan would allow the volume of currency to be regulated solely by the business laws of demand and supply, while it would compel no one to take such bank issues as money.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	111	110¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupon		121¾
5-20s 1862	113¾	113¾
5-20—1864.	116¾	116¾
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867.	120	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	120¾	120¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
10-67's—coupons	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New-York Central	93¾	93¾
Erie	30¾	3
L. S.	93	93
B. H. & E.		
C. C. & I. C.	19	18¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	3¾
Do. preferred		
Michigan Southern	73¾	73
Do. Central	73	74
North Western Common	39¾	39¾
Do. Preferred	54¾	54¾
Rock Island	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburg	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42	4¾
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	72
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	25¾	25¾
Toledo & Wabash	29¾	29¾
Harlem	128¾	128¾
Chicago and Alton.	101¾	
Illinois Central	107	107
American Express	61¾	61¾
U. S. Express	67	67¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	79	79¾
Quicksilver		22
Terre Haute		
Panama	108	108¾
Fort Wayne	91	93¾
Merchants Union Express	18	18¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph.		

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of mixed stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	93¾	
" scrip	101¾	
Reading	97	
United Cos. of N. J.		125
Oil Creek	4¾	
Lehigh Valley	61	
A. & R. R. 50	91	
Central Transportation	44	
Empire do.	34	
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	65	68

NEW YORK, June 11, 1874.

Money ranged at 2@3. Sterling was steady at 488@488¼ for sixty days and 490@491 for sight. The customs receipts were $387,000. Gold opened and closed at 111, with sales in the interim at 111¼@110¾. The carrying rates were 1, 2, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $104,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. The exports of specie to-day were $479,000. Government were steady. State bonds were quiet. Railroad bonds were firm. Stocks were intensely dull. The leading shares declined ¼ to 1 per cent. on the old story of the illness of Commodore Vanderbilt. The chief decline was in Erie, on account of lower prices at London. At the close the market was steadier. The Panama Railroad Company declares a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 15th. Among the sales to-day were 13,000 shares Western Union, 11,000 Erie, 10,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; 5-20s of '62, 113¼; do of '64, 116¼; do of '65, 117¾; do new, 119¾; 5 20s of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 113; currency 6s, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 96¼; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new, 80; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 49; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72; Quicksilver, 22¾; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79¾; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 68¼; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 29¾; do preferred, 52; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 124; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 74; do preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 96; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 33¾; do preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 35¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 28; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 66; Burlington & Quincy, 100; Lake Shore, 74; Panama, 185½; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 24½; Central Pacific, 92¾; Union 86; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, June 11.—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased $303,000 during the week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £61,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which last week was 43⅝ per cent., is now 45 per cent. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2 9 16 per cent., which is 7-16 below the bank rate. Consols: Money 92¼@92⅝; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5 20s of '65, 108¾; do '67, 110⅝; 10-40s, 104⅝; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 88¼; Erie, 27¼@27½; do preferred, 49.

PARIS, June 11.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,685,000 francs during the last week. Rentes 59f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, June 11.—5 20s '62, 97¾.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Business ruled quiet with manufacturers' agents, and importing and jobbing branches are dull. The market for cotton goods presented no new features. Prints are quiet, except bordered styles, white ground fancies and shirtings. Ginghams are dull. Woolen goods were more freely distributed to the clothing trade, but the selections were small.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

Trade in commercial circles continues quiet, and the markets, in a general way, present no new features deserving of special mention; the demand for all of the leading staples is still confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, as is usually the case at this particular time, while as regards values, there have been no important fluctuations recently to which reference has not already been made.

APPLES—In very limited supply, but there is no demand worthy of the name, and there will be little or no movement until the new crop commences to make its appearance.

BEANS—Quotable in a jobbing way at $2.40@2.50 for prime mediums, and $2.65@2.75 for choice navies.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, and, notwithstanding the receipts have been comparatively light for some time past, we mean by common mission merchants, some of them are still pretty well stocked, as it has been accumulating; prices are nominal at 10@15 for fair to prime solid packed.

CHEESE—Sales of prime Ohio Factory, in job lots, at 13¼@14; Dairy is hard to dispose of at any price. Ohio Cheddar, 16@17.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples in quarters for quartered, and 14@15 for sliced. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed; 14@15 for halves, and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—There is a steady demand, and we can report regular sales of fresh at 17 cts.

FLOUR—The arrivals, particularly of Spring wheat, have fallen off very perceptibly within the past week or ten days, but the market is well stocked and dull, with no change whatever in prices. We quote: Extra Spring at $5.75@6.25 for Spring wheat; $7.25@7.75 for red winter, and $8.50@9.00 for white. Rye Flour, $7 @8.

GROCERIES—There is nothing new to report in regard to the grocery trade, except that the firmness in Coffee, noted in our last report, continues, although no further advance is reported at the advance has curtailed the demand. Sugars continue fairly active, with the recent advance fully sustained. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of some other minor articles, which it is not necessary to mention.

SUGARS.—Patent Out Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾c. Standard A, 10¾; Bright Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9. Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9c, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 28, prime, 25; good, 24; fair, 23c. Roasted, 27c for 1 pound packages. Java, 30 bbls.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 56c; good to prime, 52@55.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 9¼; Louisiana, 8¾c. Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 52c; Sugar Drips, 50c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 30@35 as to quality.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and dealers very generally report it as being unsatisfactory, that not only is the demand light but present prices do not leave a fair margin for profit. There still seems to be more Wheat offering than is wanted, but prices are nominally unchanged: $1.30@1.40 for white; $1.25@1.30 for red. Corn: The Oat market is weak and somewhat overstocked, the arrivals for some days past having been unusually large, but, so far as can be learned, dealers are unwilling to make concessions in order to effect sales; we continue to quote at 55@57 for car lots, and 60@65 for small lots. Ear Corn continues very dull, and notwithstanding the arrivals have fallen off very considerably, there is no change to note in prices, still the quotations may be given at 70@72. Ear Corn is in light supply but there is not much inquiry for it except in a small way; quotable at 75@77. Rye quiet and nominal at $1.06.

HAY—The market continues dull and weak but dealers appear pretty confident that there will be a reaction within the next week or two, as there always is during harvest, hence there are but few sales made. Baled is still quotable at $18@20 ₱ ton, as to quality and condition, and loose, sold from country wagons, at $ 2@18.

HOPS—$4.75@5.25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—There is no improvement to note in the market, the demand continues very meagre, while prices remain without material change; $1@1.25 per bushel, from store, in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows. New crop very scarce and quotable at $5 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 14; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, canvassed, 14; Dried Beef—Extra, Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar Cured $ dozen; Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₱ lb. Hams, sold as short Hams, 13¾; Sugar Rib Sides, 11¾. Mess Pork, ₱ bri, 19.50; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tres & tins, 12¾c; Refined summer use in tierces, 9¾; half bris, 10; buckets 10¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

POULTRY—Live Chickens 70@85 cts ₱ pair.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3@3¼ ₱ ₱ for country.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds. Flax Seed is wanted at $2.35.

TALLOW—Dull; 6@6¾.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY June 1 , 1874.

CATTLE.

Receipts during the 24 hours ending at noon to day, 51 cars, making 351 cars since Sunday. Sales during the time in question 856 head, making 1,932 head for the week—the largest number for any week since we have been here, in the same time, for several months. It is evident from the largely increased sales, that business has picked up very perceptibly this week, and but for the fact that the supply, especially of local stock, by which we mean stock shipped here for sale, is small, considerably more could have no doubt been able to realize better prices. The average quality, taking the increased supply into consideration, was not a good one, but there was a fair sprinkling of shippers, and half fatted stock, and for these, as noted in our last issue, prices realized a trifle more. A couple of fat Cattle brought fully as much as they did last week. Prime 1 45 @5.50 steers, fat and smooth, 6¼c; 1,200@1,400 5 @5¼; 1,250@1,300, 5¼@5¾; good 1,000@1,100 5¼@5¾. Texas and Cherokees ranging all the way from 4½@5¼—one extra lot of Texas weighing 1,150 lbs. brought 5¾, but they were of quality. Good Cows and heifers, 4¼@5¼. Bulls, 4@5¼.

SHEEP.

Receipts during the past 24 hours, 12 cars, making 105 cars for the week; market, in consequence of the largely increased supply, continues weak, and prices have still further declined. The majority of the eastern men have obtained all they want for this week, and this forenoon there were quite a number remaining unsold—it is probable that a large proportion of these will be sent on in first hands, as some holders are unwilling to sell at the prices named, and it is too expensive to hold their stock over to this market next week. Best sheep are dull with this time last week, prices are off from ¼ to ¾ cent, and even at the decline the market continues very dull. Extra 100 lb sheep quoted at 5.75; good 90@95 lbs, 5¼@5¾.

HOGS.

Receipts during the past 24 hours, 15 cars, making 118 cars for the week. Market continues dull, with more offering than are wanted, although the feeling appears to be gaining ground that the bottom has certainly been reached; Philadelphia hogs quotable at 5.8@5.90, and Yorkers at 5.75@5.80. Within the past week there has been a decline of 50@60c ₱ cwt, and from this it is evident that sellers must have lost a good deal of money.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acc., sorts, ₱	20a	40 lb	Oil, Anise	3.50	4.00 lb
" 1st select	50a	55 lb	Bergm		2.50 lb
1st select	60a	65 lb	Cassia		2.25 lb
Acid, Citric	1.55a	1.60 lb	Castor		2¼ lb
Oxalic	12a	15 lb	Lemon		3.00 lb
Tartaric	60a	67 lb	Linseed	1.05	1.10 gal
Alcohol	3.00a	3.25 gal	Neatsfoot	1.25	1.30 gal
Aloes, Cape		20 lb	Olive	1.25a	2.00 doz
Socotri		75 lb	"	2.00a	3.00 gal
Arsenic		5 lb	" Pts	3.75	3.50 doz
Bals Copaiba		45 lb	Orange		4.25 lb
Annis, Aq		1.75 lb	Origanum	70a	75 lb
Carb		28 lb	Pennyr'l	1.80a	2.00 lb
Asafoetida		48 lb	Peppermint	5.00a	5.25 lb
Asafoetida,		48 lb	Sassafras		80a 90 lb
Balm, Copaib	1.00a	1.05 lb	Wintergr		5.75 lb
Barks, Cassia		30 lb	Opium		10.00 lb
Bay Rum	2.25a	2.50 gal	Pot, Bi Carb		20 lb
Blue Mass		80 lb	Bichromate		25 lb
Vitriol	13¼a	14¼ lb	Iodid	4.90a	5.00 lb
Borax, refd	20a	22 lb	Quinine	2.80a	2.70 oz
Brim., Roll	18a	20 lb	Prus, Genl		50 lb
Flor, sulph	3¼a	4 lb	Gin, E. I.		18 lb
Bromine		1.25 lb	Ital, Amb		75 lb
Calomel Am		2.05 lb	Ipecac F		3.00 lb
Camphor ref		47 lb	Jalap P		80 lb
Cantharides	2a	3 lb	Rhubarb	1.25a	1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger		30 lb	" Cut	1.25a	1.50 lb
Rom		30 lb	Sar, Hond		50 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.40 lb	Sar, Mex		2.0 lb
Chloroform	1.20a	1.30 lb	Senega		1.10 lb
Cincho, Pale		1.30 lb	Spigelia		45 lb
Red		1.30 lb	Val, Fig		40 lb
Yellow		30 lb	" Ger		25 lb
Cochineal	80a	90 lb	Saffron Am	1.08 a	1.25 lb
Copperas	2a	3a	Salammoniac	15¼a	17 lb
Cream Tar	47a	49 lb	Epsom	3a	5 lb
Cubebs	45a	50 lb	Glauber	2¾a	4 lb
Dover's Pod		2.75 lb	Rochelle		40 lb
Epsom	6a	7 lb	Nitre		15 lb
Ether, Nit	40a	46 lb	Seed, Can'y	7a	7¾ lb
Sul	66a	70 lb	Cardam		2.75 lb
Ext, Log'd	13a	14 lb	Hemp	7a	7½ lb
Liqu, Gal	44a	50 lb	Mustard		12 lb
Spanish	30	35 lb	Sennia, Alex		22 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	E. I		22 lb
Glycer, Pure	35a	44 lb	Tinnev	70a	80 lb
Bowers		65 lb	Shellac, A. C		50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a	1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	12¾a	16 lb
Guat	1.10a	1.20 lb	Venice	12a	14 lb
Iodine		7.60 lb	Soda Ash	4¾a	5¼ lb
Iodoform		7.50 lb	Bi Carb	4¾a	5¼ lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych, Cry		3.12 oz
Logwood	23a	24 lb	Pulv		2.80 oz
Madder	17a	19 lb	Sugar Lead	28a	30 lb
Magnes, Cal	90a	1.00 lb	Turpen, Spts	50a	56 gal
Calc	35a	40 lb	Venet, Comth	1.80a	1.85 gal
Manna, Fla		60 lb	Copal	1.25a	2.00 gal
Morph, Sul	7.25a	7.50 oz	Damar	1.05a	1.10 gal
Nit, Silver		1.05 oz	Japan	80a	1.00 gal
Opium		10.00 lb	Venet, Red	2¾a	4¼ lb
Pow'd		14.00 lb	Whiting	1¾a	3½ lb

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK—The market very quiet. New Spring California Wools are arriving quite freely, also Texas, chiefly the latter, with which some 600 bales against 1,450 bales received the past three days. The advices from the West represent the new clips of fleece to be in good condition. At the public sale to day by Messrs John H Draper & Co. only 2.0 bags were sold out of the lot advertised, 446 bags were withdrawn, 200 bags sold were Texas and Mexican, these sold at 29@29½c. For Carpet Wool the market is quiet—stock light. New Spring California, although rather short in staple this season is in good condition, and is selling promptly as desirable stock and for fall goods now being manufactured. Texas met with ready sale at full prices. Prices in the country are not thoroughly established for fleeces. The sales embrace: 20 bales Fall California 32¾; 5,000 lbs mixed Fulled 47½; 15,000 do Fall California 33; 5,000 do Washed fleece on private terms; 5,000 do Washed fleece 52c; 5,000 do Extra Ohio on private terms; 12,000 do Eastern Texas 33; 13 bales Spring California 32¾; 7,000 do Scoured Fall California on private terms; 1,000 lb Texas on private terms; 2,000 do Scoured Lamb at 75; 50 bales on private terms; 35,000 lbs Fleeces on private terms; 10,000 lbs Fleeces on private terms; 10,000 lbs do Pulled on private terms; 10,000 lbs Fall California on private terms; 10,000 lbs Spring California at 34; 5,000 do Black on private terms; 5,000 do Super Pulled 42c; 20,000 do Mestizo at 28; Domestic receipts for the past three days are principally California and Texas some 1,450 bales.

PHILADELPHIA—The new clip is arriving more freely and the demand has improved, but we cannot yet furnish anything like reliable quotations for standard lots. The advices from the West indicate that the new clip of fleeces will be in good condition. About 210,000 lbs are at the following prices: Pennsy vania Ohio and West Virginia XX and above, 50@52c. X 48@50; half blood 48@50c; quarter blood 46@52; fine washed 38@39; medium do 34@37. New York, Michigan and Western—XX and above 52@52½. X 47@48; half blood 48@50; quarter blood 47@50. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—Full blood fleece selects; three quarter blood do 48@50; half blood do 46@48; quarter blood do 42@45; common fleece 42@43.

BOSTON.—The "Shipping List" says: Our advices from the West indicate that shearing has already commenced in Michigan. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Buyers are quite numerous at 40@42c in Michigan, and from 43@45 in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and some few sales have been made at these figures, but the bulk of the wool is held at higher prices. For the best cities of Ohio and Pennsylvania 50c are asked, but this price is altogether above the views of dealers.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Brown & Co	2	Klinck & Co	21
Caughey & H	4	Zug & Co	5
P D Nichols	4	Loughlin & Co	5
J Heaven	2		
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Luer Furnace	19	Blair Iron Co	1
Isabella Furnace			18
Total			38

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Nimick and Co	2	Kloman & Co	5
Jones L in	1	J Moorhead	2
J Moorhead	2		
Total			12

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 7 P. M. Pittsburgh, June 11, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water	Change in 24 hours	State of weather	Wind.	Weather
	ft.	in.			
*Brownsville, Pa.	12	3	+1	SW	Fair.
Brunswick, Md.	10	11	+1	SW	Fair.
Cairo.	10	10	−1	NW	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	6	10	−3	SW	Fair.
*Confluence, Pa.	7	3	−1	SW	Cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.	7		−1	W	Cloudy.
Evansville, Ind.	4	5	−2	W	Clear.
*Freeport, Pa.	3	6	+5	W	Th'tng.
Helena	15	8	−4	SW	Fair.
Hermann, Mo.	10	11	+10	W	Fair.
Jefferson City,	12		+4	NW	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo	14	4	+9	NW	Cloudy.
Keokuk	9	10	+9	W	Fair.
Leavenworth.	8	4	−6	NW	Fair.
Lexington, Mo.	11	9	−1	NW	Fair.
LaCrosse	3	10		SW	Fair.
Morgantown	2	11		S	Fair.
Louisville	4	5	+1	SW	Fair.
Marietta, O.	4	5		SW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	3	9		W	Fair.
*New Geneva	2	11		SW	Clearing
Oil City, Pa.	1		−5	SW	Th'tng.
Omaha, Neb.	11		−1	NW	Fair.
Paducah, Ky.	5	4	−3	S	Clear.
Pittsburgh	3	3	−1	SW	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	18	8	−9	SW	Fair.
St. Joseph	11	11	+9	NW	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	1	+2	−2	W	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	5	+5	W	Lt Rain.
Vicksburg.	32	6	−1	SW	Clear.
Warsaw, Ill.	10		+2	NW	Clearing
Yankton, D. T.	13	6	−10	NW	Fair.
Dubuque	8	8	+1	W	Cloudy.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was three feet seven inches and stationary. Weather continues oppressively hot, and there has been no improvement to note in business—freights for all points continue scarce.

The Granite State arrived, and the Messenger departed for Cincinnati with about 1,250 tons of bridge-iron, the former drawing 33 and the latter 30 inches. Marsh Hays and Joseph Whitacre are her pilots.

The Repairs for the Exchange will be about completed this week, and she will commence loading for Cincinnati on Monday.

The Keystone has been laid up at Cincinnati.

There was a heavy shower early yesterday morning, and the indications last evening were favorable for more. Captain Danny McAleer says the fishes are not right for much water this summer.

The Juniata is laid up waiting for water.

The R W Skillinger is the next boat due, and she will no doubt come through with but little trouble, as she is of light draft.

—The St. Louis "Democrat," of Wednesday, says: The steamboat wrecker Dan Campbell has received possession of the Richmond, Nathan Cornoua, the cotton broker, having failed to comply with his 41 bond. Campbell has the broker's bid—$10,125, less the $500 paid by him, so the broker has apparently paid well for his brief term in cat existence. But cat results not his. The Memphis parties, it is said, authorized him to bid up to $15,000. They backed out after the sale, and will say Mr Cornoua $500, and his bill for agency. Mr. Campbell likes to get a joke off occasionally, but looked in earnest when he informed the Commodore that a strong desire to enter the Richmond in the Kountz line. The Commodore laughed, and said he would consider the matter when the Richmond is repaired. In the meantime Mr Campbell acknowledges that he will reach no decision as to the boat until Commodore Kountz returns from Minnesota, and inspects her.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati "Commercial" says: The Richmond arrived from Pittsburgh. An investigation into the causes of which led to the Mat. Adams disaster some time since. In the Upper Ohio and Kentucky, will be commenced as soon as the stage of water will permit of an examination of her boilers—if they ever find them at all.

—The Louisville and New Albany Canal. Boatman started into the canal this evening, and will be locked through in the morning on the reduced lockage of two feet of water. The boat and barges. She will be the first boat to reap the benefit. The towboats Hercules Lake and Charlie Brown are at the foot of the canal awaiting the benefits of cheap toll. The Mary Miller is due from Memphis. Pearless and Bostaress came up through the canal—Commodore Kountz left St. Louis for Pittsburgh Tuesday night.

—A Memphis correspondent writes: By the way, it is possible, and even probable, that the Belle of Texas may change hands before she does, the next heard of her will be in the short trade between Natchez and Vicksburgh that same wide awake merchants of the former city are endeavoring to establish. She would make a splendid boat for the business, and I hear that Capt. Wood and some of his friends would be purchasers his lowest figures for his two wheeled craft, and if they conclude to take her in the will go straight way to Cincinnati and build another and a better boat for the Arkansas River trade, where he has put his peg to stay.

—The Cincinnati "Gazette" says: The emancipation of the Louisville & Portland Canal from its slavery to monopoly, and its opening to the trade of the west, is a celebration of it which every river man will sympathize, however convivial his habits may be.——The contractors have commenced to remove the ore from the sunken barge in the Bellaire bridge. The Hercules is the one engaged in the work. The amounts owned in the Thompson Dean: Capt. Paul, $15,500; R. H. Woolfolk, $5,000; H. Yerkes, $2,500; Capt. Tippett, $2,500; A. H. Dugan, $2,500, and Thompson Dean, $10,000.

—An investigation into the causes which led to the Mat. Adams disaster, some time since in the Upper Kentucky, will be commenced as soon as the stage of water will permit of an examination of her boilers—if they ever find them at all.

—The Cincinnati "Commercial" says: The shrewdest and most successful of the steamboatmen have confidence in the revival of the river trade—such men as Capt. Albert Stein, for instance, usually a laggard, a first class steamer for the New Orleans trade.

—Major Pyne is raising the steamer Bluff City, sunk at Pecahontas, Arkansas, one year ago.

—The Tom Jasper has gone back on Cincinnati and St. Louis trade, and makes money carrying pleniares.

—Com. W. J. Kountz left St. Louis on Tuesday, for Pittsburgh.

—The collision between Arlington and townboat Fearless is being investigated at Louisville.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Rollers.

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Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated April, 1840.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth Avenue and Wood Street.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
ALEX. SPEER, Secretary.
WM. TRICKETT, Vice President.
CHARLES J. CLARKE, Marine Secretary.
WM. EICHBAUM, Inland Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. A. Miller, Jr., Andrew Aiken, David M. Clark, John H. McCune, Alex. Nimick, Joseph Eichbaum, Richard Irvin, Jr., Wm. P. Herbert, Secretary, Geo. Kleber, Agent and Surveyor.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.

Of Allegheny City, Pa.,

Fire and Marine

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets

A. McFARLAND, President. S. M. HARTMAN, Vice President. R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

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ALLEGHENY STATION—4 cars hoop poles Penna Salt Mfg Co; 1 do lumber A Lewis; 1 do malt Eberhard & O; 1 do lumber J L McClain; 1 do W H Heber; 1 do staves J Tisha; 1; 2 do H Cordier; 1 car pig iron Armstrong & Co; 2 do stoves Penna Salt Mfg Co; 1 do W Burton; 1 do flour R Knox & Co; 2 do whisky G Hedges; 1 car lime Holmes & Co; 40 sks flour V Ludwig; 2 bdls pelts L & S Strauss.

FIRE BRICK.

MOUNT SAVAGE Fire Brick.

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For Pittsburgh and the West.

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Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above brand.

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P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summe can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Smothered to Death.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Wm. Kelly, an infant four weeks old, that was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at its parents' residence, corner of Penn and Forty-ninth streets. The child was found lying on its side, and it is supposed was accidentally suffocated while sleeping beside its mother. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

Lecture by Dr. Jackson.

Dr. Jackson lectured last evening to a "full house" at City Hall. In response to a numerously signed call issued by a committee consisting of John McKee and others equally famous the valiant doctor hitched his fiery, untamed buckler on and came to the front. After taking a drink —of water, he commenced by saying: "Yes, sah. (Loud applause.) 'Cause a man don get what he specs to go, what is he?' (Continued cheering.) "If General Butler wasn't Governor of Massachusetts, it don gone my fault." (Immense applause.) The learned doctor discussed touchy for some time, when "time" was called, and a procession was formed by the audience and the doctor triumphantly marched out —on a rail. The Great Western Band had been engaged, but owing to the fact that the trombone had been "horned, they were superseded by the "Tin Pot," a new musical organization, and thus they marched through the city.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Driver of a Western Avenue Car Badly Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a driver of one of the Western avenue cars, in attempting to lift a car on the track, ruptured himself. He was carried to his home on Pennsylvania avenue, where he was shortly after taken with internal inflammation. Several physicians were summoned, who did their best to allay his terrible sufferings, but it is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

George R. Edgar Dies of his Wounds—Thomas Potts Charged with Murder.

Yesterday morning, George R. Edgar, who was shot on Sunday last by officer Thomas Potts, in a bagnio at No. 2 Watson street, died of his injuries. During the night he took with violent vomiting of blood, and after great suffering expired. Coroner McCallin was notified, and he empannelled a jury, who viewed the remains and they will hold an inquest to day. Shortly after the death of Edgar, officer Moore made an information before Alderman Kehm, charging Thomas Potts with murder, and the hearing has been set for next Tuesday at ten o'clock. Potts is in jail, and he was to have had a hearing on Monday morning next on the charge of felonious assault and battery, but this lapses, and the other information is the one upon which he will be tried, the charge of murder.

ALLEGED SERIOUS CRIME.

A Very Grave Charge Against a Lawyer.

Last evening William Byrne, an attorney at law of this city, gave bail before Acting Mayor McMasters, in the sum of $5,000, to appear for a hearing on Monday afternoon next at three o'clock, to answer a charge of indecent assault. The prosecutrix in the case is Miss Emma Brubaker, who lives in the Twenty-third ward. She is about eighteen years of age, and said to be an exceptionally handsome and fine looking young lady. The information was made on Wednesday night. She alleges that the evening previous, Tuesday, she was inveigled by Byrne into his law office in the basement of Bakewell's building, Fourth and Diamond street, near Grant, and outraged by him. Byrne, it seems, got wind of the fact that an information was to be made against him for the offense and the negotiations for going bail were conducted through his friends, he not appearing. The matter is the topic of considerable discussion in certain circles.

GLASS WORKS DESTROYED.

Destructive Fire at Frankstown—Loss About Sixty Thousand Dollars.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm was struck from box 94, Frankstown station, where the Glass works of Messrs. Frank & Sons had been discovered to be on fire. The flames were first discovered in the "mixing house," and spread with a marvelous rapidity. The brick and frame glass house, the packing house, a frame building filled with straw, the carpenter shop, stables and other out-buildings, all constructed of wood, were soon in flames, and totally consumed, the seven horses in the stable, being saved. The dwelling house of Mrs. Weisell, a widow lady, located on Second avenue, almost in front of the glass house, was also burned, with nearly its entire contents. The brick store and dwelling of J. N. G. Smith, adjoining this house, was also destroyed. Mr. Smith managing to save a very small portion of his stock. The tenement houses of the employes of Messrs. Frank & Sons were in imminent danger of being consumed, but by great exertions of the firemen they were saved, as was also the black smith shop, a small frame building. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fires were at work in the building, and they discovered the fire burning in the centre of the building. The loss to the firm will be very great, and will foot up in the aggregate, fully fifty thousand dollars. Upon this there is an insurance of $37,800 in home and foreign companies. Mr. Smith loses about five thousand dollars, and the other parties about two thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of about four thousand. Messrs. Frank & Sons had just completed their patent furnace a They will commence to rebuild at once. About two hundred and twenty hands have been thrown out of employment by the fire for the time being.

CITY SURVEYS.

Improvements in Our Thoroughfares—Relocations, Grades, &c.

In the Select Council chamber, yesterday afternoon, a special meeting of the Survey Committee was held, Mr. Aull presiding. The following ordinances were favorably recommended to Councils: Vacating Ellers, Terrace, and part of Burroughs streets; repealing an ordinance establishing the width of the roadway of Forbes street. Petitions for the re location of Alder street, in the Twentieth ward, and for a change of grade at the eastern terminus of Lincoln avenue, were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Harrison, Reed and Morrison. Ordinances were ordered for a change of grade on Wylie avenue, Thirteenth ward, and in accordance with the profiles of Adelaide street and Madison avenue.

A resolution was presented locating a street from the present terminus of Lincoln avenue to the turnpike near the public school house in Wilkinsburg, southwardly to Edgewood. The Engineer was instructed to make a survey. Mr. Harrison offered a resolution instructing the Engineer to survey and make grade plans for Harrison street, Dickinson avenue and Hill street, 24 precinct, Thirteenth ward. Adopted. A resolution was also passed instructing the Engineer to examine and report what change of grade is necessary on Thirty-third street at the intersection of Harrison street, Thirteenth ward.

The sub-committee appointed to consider a request for a change of location on Homewood avenue, reported that they considered the street equitably located upon the old property line, but sympathizing with the owners of the lots on the east side of the street, recommended that the street be relocated in such a manner as to leave said lots of full depth, the damages to be settled by a Board of Viewers. The report was received and the engineer was instructed to prepare a plan relocating the street.

H. L. Palmer brook's plan of lots in the Twenty-first ward, and Kier & Seibert's plan in the Eighteenth ward were approved, the latter subject to the approval of the City Engineer.

The plan of Liberty avenue, referred back for slight modifications, was considered, and the clerk instructed to pre pare an ordinance accordingly. This does not interfere with the six feet compromise at Thirty-third street.

WATER COMMITTEE.

The Pipe Contract—Purchase of the Monongahela Water Works—Fire Plugs &c.

A meeting of the Water Committee was held last night in Municipal Hall, Mr. Chalmers presiding.

An ordinance changing the plan of the Brilliant Hall reservoir was postponed and another amending sections 2 and 8 of an ordinance providing for the completion of the new Water Works was ordered to be printed in compliance with the reference of Councils.

A petition for water pipes on the streets in the Sixteenth ward, was laid over.

Mr. Hunter, from the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the communication from Mr. William Smith relative to granting an extension of time for fulfilling his contract to furnish the city with pipe, reported progress, and the committee was continued with instructions to take all testimony regarding the matter, and submit a report to the general committee.

A resolution directing the Water Committee to examine and report to Councils one or more locations for reservoirs on the South Side, also to prepare a bill providing for the extension of the system of water works to the South Side, and for the laying of water mains on the streets, was referred to a sub-committee.

A number of petitions for water pipes in different sections of the city were laid over.

Several petitions for fire plugs on the South Side were, on motion of Mr. Aull, referred to the Superintendent with the power to act.

The ordinance providing for the purchase of the Monongahela Water Works, on the South Side, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Aull, Jones, Hunter, Cunningham and Harrison, with instructions to hold a conference with the owners of the works, ascertain for what sum they can be bought, and make a report.

After a lengthy discussion the Committee decided to visit the new Water Works this morning for the purpose of fixing the location of the rising mains from the pumping house to the reservoirs.

A communication was received from James Marshall & Co., stating that they could have furnished by seven o'clock yesterday morning, the pipe necessary to repair the break in the rising main to the old water works, and that they attached no blame to Superintendent Atkinson for obtaining the pipe from Wm. Smith & Sons.

The communication was received and filed and the Committee adjourned.

Refrigerators, Ice Boxes

and Water Closets at No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny. 6t

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Working Under the Wallace Bill—The New Rules Adopted—Discussing Federal Street Again—The Ordinance Finally Voted Down—A Plea for Free Passes.

Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

President McBRIER called this branch to order at eight o'clock—the following members being present:

Messrs. Askley, Bepler, Cochran, Day, Hartman, McNeill, Omsler, Ober, Patterson, Phillips, Ruddle, Reineman, Reed, Smith, Sweeny, Thomas, Walton, Voegtly, Zukand, McBrier, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC

Mr. VOEGTLY presented a remonstrance against a sewer on Madison avenue. Referred.

Mr. REINEMAN, petition for water main on Howard street. Referred.

Mr. DAY, petition for removal of a nuisance in the shape of a "brendering" establishment in the Tenth ward. Referred.

THE WALLACE BILL

Mr. SMITH, from the special committee appointed to ascertain if the city came under the provisions of the Wallace bill, reported that the city did come under the same. The committee therefore reported a series of rules to govern Councils in accordance with the new law.

After some discussion the rules were adopted with a few immaterial changes, and then referred to the Printing Committee to be printed.

FINANCIAL

Mr. RIDDLE offered the report of the Controller, showing the following expenditures for the month of May.

No. 1 Salaries	$ 2 780 94
No. 3 Fire Department	3,512 67
No. 5 Streets	7,397 34
No. 7 Surveys	13 00
No. 9 Police	3,942 78
No. 9 Contingent Fund	233 21
No. 11 Water Works	3,239 17
No. 13 Gas	244 00
No. 16 City Property	3,613 99
No. 17 Health	40 00
No. 19 Markets	54 72
	$25,700 37

Report received and warrants ordered.

Also, the report of the Finance Committee covering a resolution for $839.33 for payment of balance due John McIntyre for paving of Pitt alley how East Diamond street; resolution passed; Also resolution for payment of $21 to Mrs. Bilz for work done by her husband as Clerk of Councils; Resolution passed

Mr PATTERSON from the committee on streets and sewers, presented a number of ordinances which were read by their titles and refered back to the Committee to be printed.

Also report of the viewers on the repaving of Jackson street, laid over from November last. Approved.

Also profile of grade for Clifton avenue. Approved.

Mr. REINEMAN, from the Survey Committee, presented several ordinances which were read by title and referred back to the committee to be printed.

Also reports of Viewers on Rhine street and West End avenue. Laid over over until next meeting.

Mr. ACKLEY, an ordinance for sewer along Evergreen, Taggart and Charles street. Referred to the committee.

Mr. ACKLEY a resolution instructing the, Printing Committee to advertise for the extra printing necessitated by the Wallace bill. Passed.

Mr. SWEENY, a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner for the western district to have constructed a water course to carry off the water that collects at Verner station, Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. HARTMAN, an ordinance for grading Kerr street, Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN called up the viewers report on Wilson avenue. The report was confirmed.

Mr. PATTERSON, resolution for gas lamps corner of Church and Union avenue. Referred.

Mr. REED, resignation instructing the Street Commissioner to have the sidewalk on Ohio street, Eighth ward, put in passable condition. Referred.

The old ordinances, lying on the table, were taken up and referred to the committee for printing.

Mr. COCHRAN, resolution for erection of gas lamps in Sixth ward.

Mr. ACKLEY, similar resolutions for gas lamps in Second ward. Referred.

Council then took a recess, to await the action of Common Council, on the Federal street grade ordinance.

Upon reconvening, the ordinance was reported from Common Council, when S. C. non-concurred and appointed Messrs. Patterson, Voegtly and Hartman, as a Committee of Conference.

The Committee retired, and when they returned, the action of C. C. in voting the ordinance down, was reported, S. C. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. M. LONG.....President.
ROBT. DILWORTH.....Clerk.

When this branch was called to order the following members answered: Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Drexler, Eberhardt, Schwend, Hastings, Golden, Hetzell, Haz, Kredel, Johnson, Kicker, Lockhart, Lauther, Price, Peters, Roberts, Snoles, Stedeford, Stone, Seiling, Wettach, Wallter, Wittmer, Wilson and President Long.

The minutes were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC

Mr. WILSON presented a petition for a lamp on McClure avenue. Referred.

Mr. WETTACH, petition for dividing the Third Ward into two wards; the division to be the present precincts, the second precinct to be called the Twelfth ward.

Also, a petition for dividing each of the precinct new wards into two precincts again. Referred.

Mr. WETTACH, petition for a water course on Stanton across Preble avenue. Referred.

Mr. SHOLES, resolution for gas lamp corner of Benton and Franklin alleys and on Arch street. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for frame stable on Lake alley, Sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. HASTINGS, petition for the removal of a carpenter shop from one place to another. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Bidwell street. Referred.

Also, an ordinance opening Irwin avenue, to low water line. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, resolution exonerating those property holders residing on the line of the new water main on Spring Garden avenue, from objecting permits to open the street to make connections with the new water main. Referred.

THE FEDERAL STREET DEPOT.

Mr. COCHRAN, resolution relative to the Railroad depot on Federal street, instructing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company to build the Federal street depot within six months. If the company does not commence within sixty days to build, the railroad shall be prevented from crossing Federal street. Adopted.

When the resolutions came up in Select Council, they created some merriment.

Mr. VOEGTLY, however, held that there was more in the resolutions than appeared on the surface. When the railroad company got the right of way they entered into agreement, binding themselves to build a passenger and freight depot on Federal street for the accommodation of the people of Allegheny; they could thus be compelled to do the work or forfeit their right.

Mr. Patterson didn't want to place himself on the record, as a ridiculous man doing a ridiculous action. It was simply ridiculous to think of stopping public travel, by building a fence across the railroad track. He favored any sensible measure that would make the Company build a depot, but the resolutions did not give the remedy.

Mr. ACKLEY said the company carried the United States mails, and they could not be delayed; neither could public travel be interfered with. He suggested a consultation with the company, and thought that would be the best way to arrange the matter.

Mr. SMITH said that the company was waiting to get the title to the ground perfected, and until that was done they could not be compelled to build the depot. It was all folly to talk of stopping the trains.

Finally the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Railroads in connection with the City Solicitor.

C. C. receded and concurred.

Mr. LOCKHART, resolution for the removal of a gas lamp on Arch street, to another point on the street. Referred.

Mr. WALTER, communication from the Directors of the Poor, inviting Councils to visit the new City Home at Claremont, on Tuesday, June 16th. Invitation accepted.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. SEILING, Chairman of the Wooden Building Committee, reported an ordinance granting the following parties the right to erect frame buildings: James Reynor, frame ware house on Pump alley, Second ward; John Baum, frame stable on Voegtly street, Fifth ward; D. De Haven, frame shed, corner of Arch street and Park Way, First ward; A. R. Carpenter, frame stable on rear of lot No. 187 South avenue, Fifth ward; Sampson Buchanan, frame shop, corner of Chartier street and Bridge avenue, Fifth ward; August Fokel, frame stable on Buchanan street, Seventh ward; Thomas Reilly, frame shop on Kerr street, Ninth ward; Graham & Allen, frame ware house corner of Juniata and Laurel alley, Sixth ward.

Report received and the ordinance granting the above parties right to erect frame buildings was postponed because it was not pointed.

THE DIAMOND SQUARE.

Mr. Cochran chairman of the city property committee reported adverse to prayer of petition for the paving of First ward, Diamond square, as it would cost too much. Received and filed.

CITY REVENUES.

Mr. STEDEFORD, Chairman of the Market Committee, presented a report as follows.

Clerk of Markets	$1,578 71
Second ward scales	323 86
Diamond scales	230 00
Fourth ward scales	17 42
Total	$2,149 99

An ordinance was also presented for a lateral sewer on South Diamond street, from East Diamond to Federal street. Report received and the ordinance laid over because it had not yet been printed.

NEW GAS LAMPS.

Mr. BROWN, Chairman of the Gas Committee, presented a resolution for gas lamps as follows: Corner of Vets street and Benton alley; corner of Washington avenue and Magion's alley; corner of Washington avenue and "A" street; corner of Third street and Cedar avenue; corner of first alley west of Federal and South Diamond streets; corner of North avenue and Arch street. Report received and resolution laid over under the rules as it had not been printed.

Mr. PRICE, resolution instructing the Street Commissioners to have the filth or sediment from sewers removed immediately, and not let said filth remain lying on the streets. Passed.

Unfinished business from Select Council was taken up and all concurred in by Common Council.

FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. PRICE moved that Council reconsider its action of last meeting in committing the ordinance for change of grade of Federal street to the Street Committee. Carried.

The ordinance was then taken up.

Mr. Price moved that Common Council nonconcurr in action of Select Council, which branch passed it, and ask for a committee of conference.

Messrs. Cochran, Sholes, and Hastings, spoke against the committee of conference.

The motion was lost. Mr. Golden moved that Common Council concurr in action of Select Council.

Several amendments made, to take up the second grade, and others to take up the third grade.

Mr. PRICE moved that the grade of Federal street be fixed at a uniform grade from Robinson street to the bridge. Decided out of order at present. The Hasting's grade, known as grade No. 3, was then considered. On motion of Mr. Hastings, the grade was rejected.

Mr. PRICE then moved that a uniform grade be made on Federal, only between Robinson street and the bridge.

After a great deal of discussion the ayes and nays were called and resulted:

Ayes—Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Hastings, Hetzell, Hax, Lockhart, Lauther, Price, Peters, Stedeford, Walter, Wittmer and President Long—14.

Nays—Messrs. Cochran, Drexler, Eberhardt, Greenwend, Golden, Johnston, Kredel, Roberts, Snoles, Stone, Seiling, Wettach and Wilson, and President Long—13.

The motion was therefore adopted.

The ayes and nays were then called on the final passage of the ordinance as amended by Mr. Price, and resulted, ayes 13, nays 14—all voting the same as on the other vote excepting Mr. Wilson, who voted aye before and voted no this time, which changed the result.

The Chair decided that the ordinance was lost finally, and that the whole change of grade was finally settled now.

This raised quite a breeze. The gentlemen voting nay thought that they only voted nay to kill Mr. Price's motion, and they did not think that when they voted nay, that they were killing the whole matter of change of grade of Federal street.

Mr. GOLDEN moved to reconsider the final vote. Carried.

The ordinance changing the grade of Federal street, as amended by Mr. Price was then again taken up.

The ayes and nays were then called on the ordinance, which produces only for a fill between Robinson street and the bridge were called and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Drexler, Hastings, Hetzell, Hax, Johnston, Lockhart, Lautner, Price, Peters, Snholes, Stedeford, Stone, Seiling, Walter, Wittmer, Wilson and President Long—21.

Nays—Messrs. Eberhardt, Girchwend, Golden, Kredel and Wettach, 5.

The ordinance as amended was finally decided, passed.

Common Council then took up Select Council business except as otherwise noted.

Mr. HASTINGS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Street Railroads, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to compel the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company to comply with its contract to furnish passes to Councilmen. Adopted.

THE OLD SUBJECT.

The action of Select Council in asking for a Committee of Conference on the ordinance for a change of grade on Federal street was then reported. Common Council concurred, and Messrs. Price, Golden and Cochran were appointed to act with Messrs. Patterson, Hartman, and Voegtly of Select Council.

Councils then took a recess for about a half an hour to await the report of the Conference Committee on the Federal street grade.

Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the committee had divided on the question. The majority reported in favor of Grade No. 2—the medium grade presented. The minority favored the first plan presented. Mr. Hastings being called for, it was ascertained that out of the committee of six, five were in favor of Plan No. 2, which begins at South Diamond street, cuts off the hump at Park Way, and fills in below the railroad.

A vote was then taken with the following results.

Ayes—Messrs. Cochran, Drexler, Eberhardt, Greenwend, Golden, Johnston, Kredel, Sholes Stone, Seiling, Wettach, Wittmer, Wilson, and President Long—14.

Nays—Brown, Burton, Hastings, Hetzell, Hax, Lockhart, Lauther, Price, Peters, Roberts, Stedeford, Walter—13.

The motion was accordingly declared lost sixteen votes being required to pass it under the new rules.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penedlings of Passing Events.

Four newly married couples started East on the fast line at 2:13 this morning.

W. G. Johnson & Co., on Wood street have issued their monthly Mail card for June.

The W. C. T. U. will hold an election on Saturday for President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Deputy Mayor Grier has been honored with several informations against parties for violation of the liquor law.

Miss Kate Knowles has been chosen principal of the Twenty eighth ward schools, and the old teachers have been re-elected.

The Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, is debating the advisability of extending a call to the Rev. W. G. Moorhead, of Xenia, Ohio.

Smith's foundry was lit up for the first time last night, with petroleum gas, manufactured by Mr. R. H. Smith's patent machine.

Michael Gallagher, who was arrested on Wednesday night for stealing a box of oranges from the transfer depot of the Pittsburgh Railroad, was committed to jail yesterday for trial at Court.

The prohibitionists of this State will hold a Convention to day at Harrisburgh, at which a State ticket will be nominated. Messrs. T. B. Rabe, W. W. Grier and H. D. McGaw are the delegates from this city.

A man was overcome by the heat yesterday morning on Liberty street, near the Union Depot. He was taken to the St. James Hotel, and was afterwards removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Edward J. Skees entered suit in the District Court yesterday against Robert Watt and Belle, for slander—alleging that they have circulated statements highly derogatory to his character, and severely reflecting upon his chastity.

The Board of Directors of the Allegheny Car & Transportation Company held a meeting yesterday morning and resolved to refund all orders. Their loss by the fire is $50,000. Insurance $15,000, $8,000 of which is held by city companies.

M. F. Clouser, who was arrested on Wednesday night for beating his wife, is again in trouble. He is now charged with setting fire to the stable in the rear of his dwelling, in Du Mond, yesterday afternoon, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

The appeal for a writ of *habeas corpus* against the Superintendent at the Reform School was heard yesterday and dismissed. The petition was made several days ago for the discharge of a daughter of the petitioner named Frances Osmond, aged nineteen years, who was committed to the Reform School from the Allegheny Mayor's office. The plea was that the commitment was defective, but the Court did not so hold it to be.

In regard to the information made against Miss Mary Mitchell, a teacher in the Seventeenth ward school, for assault and battery, in whipping the child of Mr. Thomas Murdoch, we are informed that the matter was not laid before the Board of Directors at all, and also that the little girl was not seriously injured, as she was back at school the same day after the whipping, and was able to play about the next Monday without any apparent inconvenience resulting from the castigation

Two young men, named James Ostrander and Alf. Froelich, were arrested last night about twelve o'clock, by officer James McCarthy for fighting in the *matter de fare* of Mabie Decker on Wayne street. The former drew a revolver on one of the inmates, it is said, but possibly for the purpose of only frightening her, as he took it back like a man and no shots were fired. Froelich's cash on hand footed up five cents, when he was searched at the station house, and Ostrander panned out to the amount of about one dollar. They were locked up for a hearing this morning.

A day or so ago we referred to the matter of the renting of old City Hall to the Duquesne Greys, and stated that the office of Superintendent Caskey was to be turned over to that organization. We have been requested to state that such is not the case, as Mr. Caskey's office is not included in the agreement, and that he will be allowed to retain it. The Grey's claim they have no desire to take advantage of the city at all, and, although the municipal authorities are obliged by law to furnish them with an armory, they do not desire it for nothing but are willing to pay a fair sum in the way of rent.

An information was made yesterday, at the Mayor's office, against William Printy, a tavern keeper on Liberty street, for aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged that his little son, about eight years old, went into the Monongahela river, at the foot of Liberty street, to bathe. The father came down, it is said, and caught him before he had time to dress, and it is said, beat him with a knotted rope until the blood oozed out, and then made him walk up the street naked. It is said also, that the whipping was continued after reaching home. A warrant was issued and the accused was arrested fined $25 and costs.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Tony Pastor will give an entire new programme. His company is one of the best ever brought to this city, and deserves to be well patronized To-morrow evening will close their engagement.

LIBRARY HALL.—To-morrow afternoon the Germania Orchestra, organized recently, and intended to remain as a permanent home institution, under lead of Prof. George Toerge, will give its first matinee. Such a combination, combining the best musical talent in the city, deserves to be encouraged. Tickets for sale at Toerge's music store on Seventh avenue.

Discount and Deposit.

The United States Bank, No. 123 Fourth avenue, transacts its business under a most liberal charter, offers its patrons special inducements, is managed by a prudent and judicious Board of Directors, makes cautious and strictly legitimate investments, allows interest on time deposits, and circumspectly guards the profit and safety of all who put their trust in it.

JAMES O'DONNELL was sent up for two months in the Work House yesterday for drawing a butcher knife and threatening to back up his father.

Best Sandwiches, at JOHN ROTH'S, No. 26 Diamond. Sliced Tomatoes and Cucumbers always on hand.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street. tf DODDS & CASKEY.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee—All the Candidates Endorsed—Contest of W. C. Smythe—The Matter Investigated by a Committee—His Claim Not Upheld—Deficiency of one Affidavit.

A meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Lincoln Club Rooms for the, purpose of receiving the reports of the chairmen of the late nominating Conventions, Mr. Jacob Reese stated the object of the meeting, and said that all parties would come to order except defeated candidates, for whom some allowance would have to be made. The reports of the presiding officers of the recent Conventions, returning the nominations made on Tuesday, were read. From Convention No. 3, it was reported that at present a nomination was not deemed advisable.

After the reports had all been received, but before their adoption, Mr. Cousin stated that Mr. W. C. Smythe desired to make a statement in regard to the Legislative nominations in Allegheny city. On motion Mr. Smythe was granted leave to state his case.

Mr. Smythe—I beg leave to state that Allegheny city is composed of thirteen election districts. I was a candidate before the Convention for the nomination for Assembly. The number of votes necessary to secure a choice was seven. I claim that I had the votes in the Convention and I can produce here the affidavits of seven delegates who voted for me on the second ballot, after Henry Gerwig was nominated. Shall I read them?

Permission was given, and Mr. Smythe proceeded to read them. The affidavits were signed by James Hunter, W. G. Stubbs, W. R. Cochran, Henry Krelling, Thomas McKenna, James H Gemmell, and W. J. Caughey. The reader had disposed of three of the documents and was commencing on the fourth when Mr. Reese said that after thinking the matter over he had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Smythe was not altogether in order, and thought the matter had better be referred to the committee to make an examination and submit a report.

Mr. Smythe—I received the nomination on second ballot, Mr. Chairman, and these affidavits will show it.

Mr. Cluney—I move that the whole matter be referred to a committee.

Mr. Reese—Are you interested in Mr. Smythe?

Mr. Cluney—I am in favor of him if he was nominated.

Mr. Reese—Then you are out of order.

Mr. Waller—I move that a committee of three from Allegheny City be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Cousin—I amend that by making the committee outside of Allegheny City.

Mr. Smythe—If a committee is to be appointed, I ask that it be composed exclusively of gentlemen outside of Allegheny.

Mr. Snodgrass—The gentleman's request is only fair, and I move that a committee of five be appointed.

Mr. Walter—I amend by making two of the committee from Allegheny.

The amendment was lost, and the motion of Mr. Snodgrass was carried by a vote of 11 to 3 White the President was communing with himself as to who should compose the committee, a number of names were suggested as being very proper.

Mr. Smythe—I object to any interference in the appointment of this committee.

Mr. Magee—I object to any one not a member of this committee interfering.

Mr. Walter—You must make allowance for sore candidates.

Before the chairman announced the names, he stated that it would be only fair to hear the argument of the gentlemen in opposition to Mr. Smythe. This much because Mr. Smythe had already been given a partial hearing.

Mr. Cluney arose from his seat and in behalf of the Committee stated that Messrs. Wettach and Jno. K. Brown the Secretaries, had in their possession the original ballots written by the delegates and cast by them at the time the nominations were made, and that they would show whether Mr. Smythe had received the nomination.

The Chairman then appointed as the committee Messrs. C. L. Magee, B. K. Waughter, Robert Graham, James Littell and C. B. Gillespie.

Mr. Smythe—I have no objection to that committee. Anything I have, these affidavits, I am ready to produce before the Executive Committee.

The gentleman, however, at once reconsidered his decision, and when the committee retired for consultation he went along to present his claims.

Mr. Reese—If anybody has anything to offer for the purpose of this investigation, let them present it, greenbacks or anything else.

Mr. Jones offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify in writing the chairmen of the three County and two Congressional Conventions to meet at these headquarters on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., for the purpose of appointing the County Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. T. Davis stated that the chairmen were already at work forming the committee, and no action was taken on the resolution.

After a wait of perhaps half an hour the Committee of Investigation returned and reported as follows:

To the County Executive Committee:

Your Committee have had before them the papers and affidavits in the contest of Wm. C. Smythe for the Republican nomination in the assembly district composed of the thirteen election districts in Allegheny City and beg leave to respectfully report that Mr. Smythe presented six affidavits of delegates to the Convention, that they cast their votes for him on the second ballot, they also presented the written statement of Mr. Kreiling, another delegate to the Convention, that he had voted for Mr. Smythe on the same ballot. The signature of Mr. Kreiling is duly attested by Alderman Anderson, of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, but the statement is not made as an affidavit, and is not, in the opinion of your Committee, entitled to set aside the decision of the Convention and the proper officers of the Convention.

Respectfully,

C. L. MAGEE,
JAMES LITTELL,
R. GRAHAM,
B. K. WAUGHTER,
C. B GILLESPIE,
} Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted, also the reports of the officers of the different Conventions.

The following resolution was presented and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Republican voters of Allegheny county, hereby heartily endorses the whole ticket as nominated at the various Conventions on the 9th inst.

Mr. Jacob Reese announced that the Committee would now adjourn *sine die* and he requested that the meeting at which he had been upheld while officiating as its presiding officer, stating also that he had had a good time, but that owing to pressing business, he retired from the Presidency finally, not wishing a re-election and sorry that his labors were done, though he always desired to be counted in when the hat is passed around. On motion of Mr. Magee a vote of thanks was returned to the officers of the Committee and then it adjourned.

THE HALL FARM.

An Eye Witness of the Sale—What he Noticed.

The last sale of lots at the John S. Hall farm attracted a large number of our most respectable citizens. This farm is located in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, on West End avenue, adjoining the property of Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., Harvey Bollman, Esq., and others, and is accessible by two lines of street railways. Located as it is no prettier property is in the city. The last sale of lots was a most interesting affair, many of the purchasers being Mr. H. M. Long, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. McKinnell, and others of our well-known citizens. The prices at which the lots were knocked down were very low considering the beauty of the property and the eligibility of its location. Some of the lots that last year could not be bought for $600 were sold at the last sale as low as $185. Such an opportunity to secure first-class real estate at low prices and on long time has seldom been offered.

The next sale will take place to-morrow June 13th, when the balance of the lots will be sold without reserve. The lots must be sold *to-morrow*, let them bring what they may. Mr. A. J. Pentecost, the well known auctioneer, will take the stand at ten o'clock in the morning, on the ground, next Saturday, and proceed to sell the lots to the highest bidders. It is within the power of every man to own his own house and lot, and now is the opportunity. Go to the sale to-morrow, take either the Western avenue cars or the Pleasant Valley line and, at the western terminus of each, omnibuses will be found in waiting to convey you to the farm. There will be refreshments on the ground and music by the Callow band. Everything possible has been done to make those who attend the sale enjoy themselves, and we doubt not that a large attendance will be at the Saturday sale. Do not miss this golden opportunity of securing a first class lot at a most reasonable price and on long time.

Bargains to Close Out Summer Goods.

Black Grenadines 12½ cts.
Fancy Grenadines 12½ cts.
Plain Grenadines 12½ cts.
New Lawns 12½ cts.
Plain Suitings 12½ cts.
Striped Suitings 12½ cts.
Striped wash Poplins 12½ cts.
Plaid Poplins 10 cts.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny,
and 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Come To-morrow Morning, at 10 A.M.,
And we will prove to you thatwe sold 76 Lots on the Hall Farm, Tenth ward, Allegheny, at one-third their value.
We will sell on Saturday to the highest bidders.

Be Ready To-morrow
to buy on the Hall Farm,
Tenth ward, Allegheny.
Property to be sold at whatever it is bid off at.

Come To-morrow, at 10 A. M.
To the Hall Farm
and secure Property.
Most will be sold to the Highest Bidder.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Suits! Suits!
at much lower prices.
Parasols! Parasols! at much lower prices.
Lace Shawls! Lace Shawls! at much lower prices.
Lace Jackets! Lace Jackets! at much lower prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Fine Imported Wines, at JOHN ROTH'S, No. 26 Diamond.

Positive Sale
of 210 Large Lots
on the Hall Farm,
within a few minutes' walk of
Allegheny Diamond.
Go by Western avenue and Pleasant Valley Cars.
Sale at 10 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Go To-morrow,
and buy yourself a fine piece of property on the Hall Farm
in the Tenth ward, Allegheny.
To be sold to the highest bidder.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

FRIENDSHIP PARK RACES.

The Third Day of the Sport—The "Knowing Ones" Fooled—Hermit Wins the 2:45 Race—A Very Exciting Contest—The Running Race.

The third day of the Friendship Park meeting yesterday proved fully as interesting as on the two days previous. The weather was most fearfully sultry in the city, but the breezs that was blowing, made the air cool and bearable on the racing grounds. The crowd that was upon the grounds was large, still the enclosure held them all, and a few more could have been disposed of. Plenty of police were present and good order was maintained. There were two races. The first was a trot open to horses that never beat 2:45, for a purse of $700. There had originally been five horses entered for this race, but as Daisey had, with her owner and driver, been expelled from the turf, it left but four. Mill Boy failed to come up to the mark, and then there were but three left; when a protest was entered against the entry of Perry, as it had been made informally, and this was sustained by the judges, who excluded him from the race. This left but two horses to do the trotting, Forest Maid and Hermit. The other race was a running match for a purse of three hundred dollars, half mile dash, best three out of five, Black Crook, Nancy and Sorrel Billy being entered for this. For the trotting match

POOLS SOLD

briskly. Before Perry was withdrawn the Maid sold for thirty dollars, Perry for eighteen, the Hermit being bought in at ten dollars. Hermit was very little sought after by the "smart ones," but the "greenies" picked him up, and to good advantage. As soon as the gelding Perry was declared out of the race, all bets on him and pools were drawn. Then commenced another lively pool selling in favor of the Hermit. She sold as high as forty to ten against Hermit, and the purchasers thought they had a dead sure game in their hands. But in this they were disappointed, for the mare was beaten in three straight heats, and the result was that some purses were lighter than they would have been otherwise. There was much time consumed in discussing the legibility of Perry, and when it was decided, about a quarter past four o'clock, a start was made. Hermit had the pole, but the mare soon chased him back, and was first at the quarter pole, Hermit following close in her wake, and he passed her at the half mile and the lead. Shortly after he broke badly, and the bay mare once more passed him at the three-quarter stretch. Now came a fine dash. The Maid was doing her best to make the heat, while the horse was catching up at a lively rate. Nearly seven eighths of a mile was passed, and the horses were almost neck and-neck, and Hermit was crawling up, when the mare broke, and the horse came in the winner by about a half a length. Time: half mile 1:25; mile 2:47.

SECOND HEAT.